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Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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THE ORANGE QUARTER AND THE FIRST FRENCH SETTLERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH

The late Genl. Edward McCrady whose work published in 1897 may be regarded as the latest authoritative history of the period, gives the following account of the first French settlers:

"In the redistribution of the lots in old Charles Town, Richard Batin, Jacques Jours, and Richard Deyos received town lots. These are assumed to have been French Protestants, but upon what authority is not known. In 1677 grants were made to Jean Batton; in 1678 to Jean Bazant and Richard Gaillard. These were the first Huguenots in Carolina of whom there is record."

McCrady gives as his authority for this, Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, which was published in 1870. Howe (vol. 1, p. 73) gives practically the same account as repeated by McCrady, adding to the supposed first French Huguenots, John Monke in 1682, and a grant "to Marie Batton wife of Jean Batton (ci-devant Mary Fosteen)."

On a later page (p. 101) Howe mentions as one of the probable French Huguenots to whom lots were granted in old Charles

¹ So: *Ca: under the Proprietary Govt., 1670-1716*, pp. 180-181.

Town, James Jour (not Jacques Jours). He also adds to the list of French immigrants to whom early grants were given, Jean Bullon (not Batton) in 1677, to Lydia Barnott in 1678, to Pierre Bodit in 1678 and to Samuel Buttall in 1682. Howe does not give his authority but the writer surmises that he may have seen the MS. history of the Huguenots of South Carolina and their descendants compiled by the late Thomas Gaillard, who in 1832 removed from South Carolina to Alabama. Mr. Gaillard seems to have done considerable research work (of a desultory kind) in the South Carolina records. Copious extracts from this MS. were published in the transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina for 1897. Most of the names given by Howe and McCrady as early French grantees of lands are given by Mr. Gaillard.

A close examination of the original records shows the assumption that these early grantees were French is probably a mistake.

The three names given as persons to whom lots were awarded at the redistribution in old Charles Town are Richard Batin, Jacques Jours or James Jour, and Richard Deyos. A list of the persons to whom these lots were awarded will be found in the *Collections of the Historical Society of S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 408, and also more exactly in the *Journal of the Grand Council* printed by the Historical Commission of S. C. in 1907 pp. 40-41. The most careful search reveals no Jacques Jours or James Jour, but one James Jones receives lot 14. Richard Battin receives lot 13, and Richard Deyos lot 19. As to Richard Battin a person of that name came out to Carolina in August 1671 in the ship *Blessing* from England with a shipload of English and Irish emigrants,² who together with a fellow emigrant in the same ship, one William Loe, stole a quantity of chattels and ran away from the settlement, were captured, tried, and condemned to death, and reprieved only on the intercession of Lady Yeamans and the rest of the ladies of the colony; and in June 1673 Richard Battin, joiner, was for malicious scandal ordered to receive thirteen lashes on his naked back "well laid on."³ In 1677 a warrant for 100 acres is issued to Richard Batten and Rebecca (not Marie) his wife.⁴ There is no

² *Coll^{ns} Hist: Soc:* vol. 5, p. 329.

³ Printed *Journal of Grand Council*, pp. 54, 55, 58.

⁴ *Printed Warrants*, 1672, p. 147.

reason then to infer that that Richard Batten or Battin was other than one of the first English emigrants.

Richard Deyos or Dyas was a gunner on the ship *Carolina* on her very first trip to found the settlement in August 1669.⁵ In March 1670/71 he is mentioned as a seaman belonging to the *Carolina*, but as having property in the Province.⁶ He arrived in the settlement in the very first fleet and brought with him or procured by June 1670 an indentured servant named Christopher Edwards⁷ and in December 1672 received a warrant for 300 acres.⁸ It is difficult to suppose at that time a seaman on an English vessel as an alien Frenchman. The suggestion of his being French is but a guess from the spelling of his name than which with regard to English names no guess can be more unsafe. The writer has been able to find no warrant or grant to any Jean Bullon, nor to Jean Batton, nor to Marie Batton cidevant Mary Fosteen. Lydia Barnett received a warrant for 100 acres on 7 Sept^r. 1678⁹ but that does not make her French more than Lidia Bassett to whom with her husband John Bassett a warrant for 140 acres was issued on 4th September 1675 as having arrived in August 1672, or than Lydia Bezant to whom with her husband John Bezant a warrant for 140 acres issued on 7th Sept^r. 1678. The probability is (under the errors that distinguished the scribes of that date in the writing of personal names) that John and Lydia Barnett, Bassett, or Bezant, were the same two who arrived with the other English settlers in August 1672.¹⁰ No warrant or grant to "Jean" Bazant has been found by the writer. No "Pierre" Bodit appears. A warrant to "Peter" Bodit "one of y^e freemen of this province" for 600 acres was issued 13 July 1678.¹¹ John Monk was an Englishman from Kingsclere¹², and Samuel Buttall was also an Englishman from Battersea near London¹³. So that of all the names mentioned

⁵ *Coll^{ns} of the Hist: Soc: of S. C.*, vol 5, p. 141.

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 300.

⁷ *Printed Journals of Grand Council*, p. 34.

⁸ *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 55.

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 175.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, pp. 100, 101, 175, 178.

¹¹ *Ibid*, p. 167.

¹² *S. C. Hist: and Gen: Mag:* vol XIV, p. 139.

¹³ Deed in possession of writer.

by Tho^s Gaillard, and by Howe, and McCrady after him, and by a number of "thesis" writers and pamphleteers after them, as presumed French, there remains but one that can plausibly be supposed such: viz "Richard Gilliard" to whom a warrant was issued for 100 acres on 2nd November 1678.¹⁴ The Gaillard family who a few years later are found in South Carolina were undoubtedly French Protestants. The name in South Carolina has been pronounced "Gilyard" so that the name of Richard Gilliard is written in the record we have of the warrant, as the name is here pronounced. Richard however is not among the family names of the subsequent Gaillards. He may have been of a family originally French but already anglicised for generations. The writer has found nothing more of him on the record than this entry of a warrant issued for 100 acres to him. Assuming that he was French he is the only name the writer has found on the record prior to 1680 that may with any certainty be classed as such. There are other names of uncertain class. Bevin, Allouron, and Shugeron to whom warrants are issued might be supposed to have a French flavour yet they are all apparently Irish, (viz "Teigue" Shugeron) who came out with Capt Florence O'Sullivan in the first fleet in 1670.¹⁵ There are other names to whom warrants were issued prior to 1680 which at first sight the writer thought might be French viz Davith Dupeth and Enoch Dupis in 1677, Vera Aurora Peper in 1678, and Deoniz Brodie in 1679,¹⁶ or M^r Ohohj (save that his name was Patrick) in 1679,¹⁷ together with several others, but none of them seem to "connect up" with the later French settlers and the writer's own conclusion is that the most reasonable inference is that they were all part of the English, Irish, Bermudian, Barbadian first settlement of the Province. Considering this and the subsequent expressions in the Statutes and other records concerning the advent of French and other alien settlers it would appear to be safe to infer that there were no French settlers in the Province prior to 1680.

In 1680 came the first definite French immigration, about which

¹⁴ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 186.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 104.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, pp. 152, 179, 203.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p. 205.

also a curious error (in an immaterial point) has found currency. If an error, especially an historical or genealogical error, once creeps into print it seems impossible ever to obliterate it. It continues to crop up again and again, each new repetition serving as an additional basis or "authority." The historian George Chalmers in his *Political Annals of the United Colonies* published in London in 1780 stated that King Charles II in April 1679 ordered *two* small vessels to transport at his expense several foreign protestants to Carolina. Following Chalmers, David Ramsay in his *History of South Carolina* makes the same statement, as does Bancroft, and W^m Gilmore Simms. Howe in his *History of the Presbyterian Church in S. C.* published in 1870 states (on p. 73) "his majesty Charles II gave orders for fitting out two suitable ships for their conveyance. One of these vessels was the frigate Richmond which arrived in 1680 bringing out forty-five French refugees. Charles himself bore the expense of their transportation. A more considerable number soon followed in another vessel, also at the expense of government."

General M^cCrady follows Howe with some amplification. The error referred to in these accounts is that the French emigrants referred to came in *two* vessels, a considerable number following those, who first come over in the frigate Richmond. From the original material now available we find the true account to be as follows.

On 10 Feby 1679 Mons^r René Petit petitioned his Majesty Charles II that four score Protestant families skilled in the manufacture of silks, oils, wines, &c. be transported to Carolina in two of his Majesty's small ships and £2000 be advanced for this purpose to be reimbursed from the receipts from the customs on the commodities of that plantation. In March 1679 an additional petition was presented from René Petit and Jacob Guérard setting out further reasons and praying despatch. Gen^l. M^cCrady gives this last name as "Grinard" a mistake due to the misspelling in the abstract given in Vol. 1 p. 102 of the *Collections of the Historical Society of S. C.*, of the petition which he refers to as his authority, and where the name is given as Grinard. It was without question Guérard. Before action on these petitions the Board of Lords of Trade and Plantations before whom the petitions were considered referred them to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for their con-

sent. On 6 March 1679 the Lords Proprietors informed the Board that at an outlay of some £17000. to £18000. they had brought the Colony to so prosperous a condition that for years men of estates had gone there on their own account, but admit that both their interest and his Majesty's will be served by the coming of these foreigners to Carolina and the attraction their success will hold out to other foreigners and Protestants. That these "poor gentlemen" are fit objects of the King's goodness and that the outlay will be profitable.

Two things are to be noticed in this communication of the Lords Proprietors. 1st The coming of these "foreigners" to Carolina is spoken of as the first occasion of the kind, thus confirming the inference already drawn that no French came prior to this date, and 2nd they are referred to as "poor gentlemen."

On the same date (6 March) there are further "Humble proposals for Carolina" in the handwriting of René Petit to the effect that 50 or 60 foreign families (a fall from the first 80) are ready to ship in February 1680 and that his proposals are already agreed to by the Proprietors of Carolina. On 22 May 1679 the Board agreed to recommend the preparation of two ships to draw not more than twelve feet to transport the families—the families to victual themselves, and the King to be at no charge beyond maintaining the ships and their crews, and on 28 May it was so ordered, but nothing more seems to have been done until 17 October 1679 when René Petit the Kings agent at Rouen and Jacob Guérard Gentleman of Normandy petitioned that a certain number of the Protestant families already arrived in England may be shipped to Carolina on the Richmond frigate then about to go to Barbadoes and that a warrant for £2000. be made to the petitioners, one half to be received on arrival of the first batch of emigrants and the other half on arrival of the rest. On the 29 Octr this petition for the transport of several Protestant families to Carolina on the Richmond was granted.

On the 17 Decr 1679 the Lords Proprietors write to the Governor and Council of Carolina at Ashley River that by the same ship that carried the letter several foreign Protestant families went to Carolina to settle. They were to have the quantities of land granted directed in a previous letter of 19 May 1679 viz: To each free person male or female 70 acres of land with 70 acres more

for each manservant and 50 acres for each woman servant or manservant between the ages of 12 and 16. On expiration of their term of service each servant was to receive 60 acres. The Proprietors add in the letter that they have granted to René Petit and Jacob Guérard each a manor of 4000 acres to be passed to them as soon as desired. The letter is marked "Per the Richmond "frigate Capt: Dunbar commanding."¹⁸

The plan of sending *two* ships was changed and the ship Richmond alone made the transportation. Accompanying the Richmond on the voyage was Mr Thomas Ash "Gent." who was the Clerk on board. On his return he wrote a sketch entitled "Carolina; "or a Description of the Present State of that Country and the "Natural Excellencies thereof," which was published in London in 1682. In this sketch he states that a production of silk was well calculated to succeed in the Province and "To make tryal "of its Success was the Intention of those French Protestant Pas-sengers transported thither in His Majesties Frigat the Rich-mond being forty five, the half of a greater Number designed "for that place."

The Statute enacted by the General Assembly of Carolina 1 May 1691¹⁹ declares that King Charles "was pleased in the yeare "one thousand six hundred and eighty for the encouragement of "a Manufacture of silk oyle and wine to send in one of his owne "ships of Warr several French Protestants into this Country, "to inhabitt and dwell in the same and their posterity after them."

From all which it may be inferred:

1—That the French immigrants in 1680 came in but one ship; the *Richmond*.

2—That they numbered in all but forty five.

3—That they were the first French to arrive in the colony and were brought to forward the colony's agriculture. The late Mr. Thomas Gaillard whose work on the French Huguenots of South Carolina has been already referred to; discussing this subject of the transportation in two vessels or one, refers to the statement as to two vessels in 1679 as first made by Chalmers and repeated

¹⁸ *Calendar of State Papers Am: and West Indies: vol: for 1677-1680*, pp. 328, 336, 337, 340, 351, 360, 364, 428, 435, 455. London MSS. in *Off: Hist: Com.*, vol 1, pp. 62-79.

¹⁹ *Stats at large*, vol. 2, p. 58.

in Bancroft and Simms, and concludes that finding no better authority than Chalmers for the statement he prefers the unquestionable authority of the Statute of 1691 that the transportation was made in 1680 in one vessel only.²⁰ The records in the State Paper Office in London to which M^r. Gaillard did not have access but which are now available show that his conclusion on this point was correct.

M^r. Gaillard also refers to the supposed early grants to French immigrants prior to 1680 already herein referred to and states "there is also on record an order to lay out to John Batton 70 "acres of land for Mary Batton his wife ci devant femme de "Fostien, she having arrived in May 1681. Order dated September 8th 1683."²¹

Reference however to the original record of the order of 18th (not 8th) September 1683 shows that there was to be "laid out "unto John Barton" (not Batton) "seaventy acres of land for "Mary his wife formerly knowne by the name of Mary Tosteen "arriving in May Annq: Dni 1681"—the cidevant femme de "Fostien" not appearing on the record.

These forty five in the ship *Richmond* having been the first French to arrive the writer has for years endeavoured to ascertain their names and place of settlement in the Province. There is no known list of the forty five in existence. None appears among the State papers from London, and the books of entry in which their names were registered when they came to the colony have apparently been all destroyed.

The sources of information for the names of the earliest French settlers are:

First. The names of persons to whom warrants for land were issued, or to whom actual grants were made. The list of grants we now have of that early period seems imperfect with a number of omissions. How many it is impossible to say. So too the warrant books containing the record of warrants issued omit the names of persons, to whom it is ascertained from the grants, that warrants must have been issued. The extent of these omissions is also unknown—probably not great. In determining from the

²⁰ *Transactions Huguenot Society of S. C. for 1897*, p. 10.

²¹ *Ibid*, p. 11.

name the nationality of the nominee, mistakes are apt to be made unless the person can be "checked up" from other sources, and circumstances. Some names are in orders or instructions sent direct from the Proprietors to the Governor and Council and are not on the Provincial registers of grants or warrants.

Second. The names contained in contemporaneous writings of which there are few, or mentioned in the recitals of boundaries in grants to other persons, or in the few remaining books of records of that date of wills and deeds of various kinds.

Third. The names contained in the list known as the "St: Julien" or "Ravenel" list. This is a list of French and Swiss refugees in Carolina who desired to be naturalized. Its date by comparison of names with births has been fixed at about 1696. It was found among the papers of Henry de St: Julien of St Johns Berkley who died in 1768 or 1769 and was the youngest son of Pierre de St: Julien mentioned in the list. His papers came into the possession of Mr. Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot and the list was first published in 1822 in the *Southern Intelligencer* a paper published in Charleston. It was republished in 1867 and again in pamphlet form by T. Gaillard Thomas M. D. in 1888; and in 1897 in the Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C. for that year. This list contains (as numbered in this last publication) 154 heads—so to say—of families. But there are a number of duplications in this list (about 28 according to the writer's count) which would reduce the names of heads of families to about 126. It is subdivided into 3 sublists, N^o. 2 of which contains the names of French who belonged to the Church at Orange Quarter.

Fourth. The list of names contained in the Act of the Provincial Assembly ratified 10th March 1696/7 entitled "An Act for making "Aliens free of this Part of the Province and for Granting Liberty "of Conscience to all Protestants."²² The Act contains a list of 63 names of which 56 appear to be French; and of these 56 names 36 are also included in the St: Julien list of persons who are "to "be" naturalized although the Act declares the 63 entitled to naturalization. The list of names in this Act is printed in alphabetical order in the Transactions of the Huguenot Society before referred to,²³ but was badly proof read as it has several errors in it.

²² *Stats. at Large*, Vol 2, p. 132.

²³ p. 240.

In the same number of the *Transactions of the Huguenot Society* there is given²⁴ another list of French names said to have been compiled by M^r. Thomas Gaillard of Mobile. This list although containing many French names is unworthy of reliance for any trustworthy historical or genealogical investigation. It is filled also with many names of persons known to have been English and even of Jews. It bears the evidence of wild guess and distorted inferences and is mentioned here only for the purpose of distinctly stating that it can not be included in any source for safe information concerning the names of French settlers.

The great bulk of the French immigration was apparently after 1685 when the Edict of Nantes was revoked. Not all the refugees with French names were French, some of them were Swiss, and by no means all came as the result of religious persecution. The Act of 1 May 1691 divides the Alien immigration into three classes:

1. French Protestants who had been compelled to flee to England.
2. The French Protestants whom King Charles II had brought over in 1680 for the encouragement of the manufacture of silk oil and wine.
3. Persons born in Switzerland who of late years had settled in the Province.

The Act of 10 March 1696/7 recites that, "Whereas Prosecution "for Religion hath forced some Aliens and trade and the fertility of this Colony has encouraged others to resort to this Colony" &c.

From all this we are to pick out the names of the first French immigrants viz: of those who came over on the ship *Richmond*,

The writer for years had an impression that those who came over on the *Richmond* were those who settled at Orange Quarter in what was subsequently the Parish of St: Denis. The reason for this supposition was that these immigrants were brought out for the very purpose of agricultural pursuits and the production of silk oil and wine; and that Samuel Wilson who wrote "An "Account of the Province of Carolina" published in 1682²⁵ refers to the French settlement viz: "The Countrey hath gently rising

²⁴ Pp. 47 to 52.

²⁵ Carroll's *Hist: Collns of S. C.*, vol 2, p. 19.

"Hills of fertile sand proper for Wines and further from the Sea
"Rock and gravel, on which very good grapes grow naturally,
"ripen well, and together, and very luscious in Taste, insomuch,
"that the French Protestants who are there and skilled in wine
"do no way doubt of producing great quantitys, and very good"

The French Protestants who "are there" means probably settled there.

A Samuel Wilson—possibly the author of the "Account"—obtained in 1684 a warrant, followed in 1688 by a grant, of 1000 acres on the Cooper River and the Creek afterwards known as French Quarter creek, which grant included what might have been called "a gently rising Hill" viz Ahagan Bluff,²⁶ and this in a loose indefinite way seemed to point to that section as the locality of the French settlement referred to by Wilson in 1682.

Subsequent investigation and a careful comparison of the names of the French settlers in that locality with the names of such as apparently came out on the Richmond has satisfied the writer that this impression of his was erroneous.

It has been shown that Jacob Guérard was with René Petit the petitioners for the transportation of those brought over on the Richmond, and that each Guérard and Petit were to receive a grant for 4000 acres.

On 16 Nov^r 1680 a warrant was issued to lay out to Jacob Guérard 4000 acres.²⁷ On the 18th of the succeeding February (1680/81) another warrant is issued to Jacob Guérard (spelled Garrard) in right of himself and wife for 560 acres due for the arrival of six servants viz Peter Oliver, Solomon Bremmer, Charles Fromagett, John Carier, Anna Lafelleine, and Mary Fortress.²⁸

On 24 April 1681 a warrant was issued to Peter Jacob Guérard (spelled Gerrard) Isack Guérard, John Guérard, Joseph Guérard, Margaret Guérard, and Elizabeth Guérard for 420 acres.²⁹ there is also a grant 18 Feby 1680 to M^{rs} Margret Petit for 70 acres.³⁰ The record does not show if she had any connection with René Petit. The Richmond appears to have sailed from England about

²⁶ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 69.

²⁷ *Printed Warrants*, 1680-1692, p. 26.

²⁸ *Ibid*, p. 31.

²⁹ *Ibid*, p. 39.

³⁰ *Ibid*, p. 29.

the end of December 1679 or the early part of January 1680. When she arrived in Carolina the writer has not been able to find noted on the record. It may be guessed at sometime in the Spring of 1680 unless she was compelled by stress of weather or other reasons to stop on the way. The letter of the Proprietors to lay out 4000 acres to Jacob Guérard which went by the Richmond was dated 17 Decr 1679 yet the warrant was not issued in Carolina until November 1680 so the vessel arrived sometime between those dates. On 1 November 1683 a warrant for 350 acres is issued to "Monsieur de la plane" (really Abraham Fleury de la Plaine) for himself and four servants arriving in April 1680;³¹ and on 25 February 1683/4 a warrant is issued to "Mouns^r Abraham de la plaine" for 200 acres due to him for the arrival of Lewis, Lucy, Sharto, and Gabriel Te boo (Thibou);³² while on 1 November 1683 a warrant is issued to Lewis Thibou for 210 acres due for himself and two servants arriving in April 1680;³³ and on 25 February 1683/4 a warrant for 210 acres is issued to James Varine for the arrival of himself his wife and son on the 29 April 1680.³⁴

Considering the connection between the names of Guérard and Petit with the immigrants on the Richmond, and the apparent coincidence of the dates of arrival of the other names mentioned with the probable date of arrival of the Richmond, the names mentioned are as close as the writer has been able to get to the probable names of the French Protestant passengers on that vessel. There were 7 Guérards: add Peter Olivier, Solomon Bremar and (according to the St Julien list) his wife Marie, Charles Fromagett, Jean Carriere, Anna Lafelleine and Mary Fortress (Marie Fougeraut?) 7 more making 14. Then Margaret Petit, Abraham Fleury with (according to the St Julien list) his daughter and son in law, and his brother Isaac Fleury, Louis Thibou, his wife (or daughter?) Charlotte (Sharto) and Louis Lucy and Gabrielle his children, Jacques Varin his wife and son 13 more or 27 in all. The same guess might apply to John Calley S^r John Calley J^r Walter Cañon and Edward Musson (Mouzon?) to whom warrants were issued, for the first three on

³¹ Ibid, p. 107.

³² Ibid, p. 123.

³³ Ibid, p. 138.

³⁴ Ibid, p. 121.

5 August 1680, and for Musson on 25 April 1681,²⁵ if only it could be safely inferred that they were French.

If the inference that these are persons who came on the ship *Richmond* be plausible then it would seem to dispose of the theory that the Orange Quarter was settled by the persons transported on that ship for not one of these names except that of Solomon Bremar is found as borne by the first French grantees of land in that quarter.

The first French name found by the writer in the vicinity of the Orange Quarter is that of Pierre Fouré. This name does not appear on either the St Julien list nor the Act of 1696: nor has the writer ever found any record of any warrant or grant issued to him. As stated in the account of Pompion Hill plantation published in this *Magazine*, Vol. XVIII, p. 18, his name is found on the early map of Carolina published in 1715 and his ownership is shown by the certificate of the late Daniel Ravenel that he had seen the grant to him with the transfer from him to Pierre St Julien de Malacare. St Julien was in possession in 1687, for according to the certificate of the Rev: M^r Trouillard, the marriage of his daughter to René Ravenel was in that year celebrated at Pompion Hill. Nicholas de Longuemare and Josias du Pré were present at the wedding as the friends and witnesses of Ravenel. Nicholas de Longuemare on the 5 Jany 1685 (1686) had received a warrant for 100 acres for which he afterwards received a grant near Fouré's grant, and Josias du Pré also later received a grant adjacent to de Longuemare. The St: Julien list gives as the French belonging to the Church at the Orange Quarter who desired naturalization:

Anthoine Poitevin and his wife.
 Daniel Trezevant and his wife
 Pierre Dutartre and his wife
 Anthoine Poitevin J^r and his wife
 Pierre Poitevin
 Joseph Marboeuf
 Jean Aunant and wife
 Solomon Bremar and wife
 Nicholas Bouchet and wife
 Daniel Trezevant J^r

nearly all of whom seem by the list to have been closely connected by blood or intermarriage. The compiler of the St: Julien list

²⁵ Ibid, pp. 15, 16, 17, 35.

or of that subdivision which contains the list of those at the Orange Quarter states at the foot that there were others whom he had not put down but who had been written down by the Committee, as "Mr. Vidot" and some others. The earliest French name found in the locality was as we have seen Pierre Fouré who transferred to Pierre St Julien prior to 1687. There are a number of grants in the vicinity to others than French settlers both prior and subsequent to that date and the majority of settlers even in the "Quarter" were not French, but the following are the French settlers in order of date of grant that the writer has found on the record.

NAMES	ACRES	DATE OF WARRANT	DATE OF GRANT
Nicholas de Longuemare.....	100	5 Jan'y 1685	17 Mch 1688/9
Peter du Tartre.....		28 Sept ^r 1696	28 Oct ^r 1696
Louis Juin.....	200	30 Oct ^r "	12 Dec ^r "
Abel Bochet.....	130		1 Sept ^r 1697
James de Bordeaux.....	400	26 July 1697	
Nicholas Bochet.....	100	9 Sept 1696	" " "
George Juin.....	100	26 " 1697	17 Aug. 1700
Peter Videau.....	250		11 Jany "
Humphrey Torquet.....	320	6 March 1696/7	" " "
John Aunant.....	300	28 May 1696	12 May 1703
Josias du Pré.....	730		18 Sept ^r "
Daniel Trezevant.....	330	25 March 1698	18 July 1703
Paul Torquet.....	450		6 May 1704
Peter Poitevin.....	400	12 May 1702	5 " "
Benjamin Simons.....	350		" " "
Alexander de la Motte.....	800	4 March 1702	" " "
John Carteau.....	200	3 Jany 1701/02	" " "
John Petineau.....	100	23 Aug 1704	6 July "
Philip Normand.....	150	23 Oct ^r 1697	5 May "
James Belin.....	210		" " "
Matthew Tullada (French ?)....	300	5 Jany 1704	15 Sept ^r 1705
Solomon Bremar.....	365	14 April 1705	" " "
Daniel Gobel (French ?).....	260		14 May 1707
Louis Mouzon.....	500	12 June 1708	undated
Louis du Tarque.....	600	6 July "	3 March 1708/9
Joseph Marboeuf.....	490	16 Mch 1708/9	19 May 1709
Anthony Bonneau.....	500	14 Dec ^r 1708	1 June "
Jacob Lapotre.....	1000		" " "
Daniel Brabant.....	500		24 Nov ^r "
Peter Caretonau.....	500		14 April 1710
Jeremiah Varine.....	360	31 July 1711	27 June 1711

Many of these persons were in the Province and were residents in the Orange Quarter before the apparent dates of these warrants. They seem to have gone into possession under some authority, leave, or agreement, prior to receiving warrants and grants. These names however constitute so far as the writer has been able to ascertain the names of the French settlers of that locality up to say 1711. They seem all to have settled there posterior to 1685 and if the date of settlement was the date of arrival then they could none have been the immigrants brought over by the *Richmond*.

The name "Orange Quarter" as applied to the settlement the writer first finds in the heading of one of the sublists of the St Julien list: viz; "Liste des noms des Fransioise qui se recueille "en l'Église du Cartie d'Orange." In the Church Act of 1706 a parish is provided for "in the Orange Quarter for the use of the "French Settlement there which shall be called by the name of "the parish of St: Dennis."

In the additional Act of 1708 it is again referred to in the same language, and in the Act of 1712 provision is made for the support of a "Minister of the parish of St: Dennis for the French settlement in Orange Quarter." By the tax Act of 1715 assessors or "enquirers" are appointed "for the parish of St: Dennis or "Orange Quarter, M^r. Peter Videau, M^r. Josiah Dupree and M^r. "Peter Poitvin."

How it acquired the name "Orange" Quarter the writer has never been able definitely to ascertain.

Howe in his *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina* published in 1870 states that it has been conjectured that the name was derived from the principality of Orange in the province of Avignon which at the period of the revocation belonged to William Prince of Orange afterwards King of England. He gives no authority for this conjecture. Shipp in his *History of Methodism in South Carolina* published in 1883 makes the same statement save that he makes it positively and leaves out the conjecture. M^r. Crady in his work published in 1897 follows Howe, quoting him as his authority. It may be remarked that Orange was originally an independent principality and not a part of the County or City of Avignon, which in turn was not a province so called, and that it did not belong to William at the period of the revocation of the

Edict of Nantes. He held the title of Prince of Orange but the principality outside of his personal estates had been annexed to the Crown of France. Not a single immigrant in the St: Julien list is entered as from Avignon, Orange, or the adjoining Comtat Venaissin, although two or three are stated as from Languedoc. The French settlers seem to have gone to the Orange Quarter between 1685 and 1696. William when invited over to England in 1688 was generally known as the Prince of Orange and not by the Dutch title of Stadtholder. It may be the section was called the Orange Quarter in compliment*to his title. It is as Howe says a mere conjecture.

On Herman Moll's map of 1715 the section is denominated "St: Thomas Parish with y^e French Settlement at Orange Quarter "called St: Denis."

It does not seem to have retained the name Orange Quarter long after 1715. The name "French" Quarter seems to have superseded "Orange" and the creek from Cooper river through this settlement first known by the Indian name of Wisboo, or Wis-boo-e creek, and then as Lynch's creek, acquired the name of French Quarter creek which it still retains. In the mouths of the negro inhabitants of the section it has been now further altered from "French" to "Fresh" Quarter creek. The Orange Quarter roughly speaking covered the area bounded Northwardly by the grants to Cassique John Ashby, Eastwardly by the settlements beyond the headwaters of the creek, Southwardly by the English settlements on the Cooper river and Westwardly by the Eastern Branch of Cooper river. The grants to the French settlers lay thickly around the headwaters of Wisboo Creek.

The number of French settlers on the Eastern Branch of Cooper river i. e. at the Orange Quarter was given by Peter Girard a merchant in Charles Town as 101 in March 1698/9. Allowing five persons to each family (an estimate probably excessive at that date) it would give about twenty families which roughly speaking agrees with the then settlers as inferred from the data to which reference has already been made.

They probably had some church or congregational organization or meeting, for the St Julien sublist is of persons who attend the church in that quarter. That they had a Church edifice erected is not clear. There is on record a will of Caesar Mozé dated 20

June 1687³⁶ and probated 7 of July 1687, between which dates he must have died. By this will he devised to Nicholas Mayrant with whom he was then living "the plantation in which we are "jointly interested situated on the Eastern Branch of the T of "Cooper river" and bequeathed £37 sterling to the church of the French Protestant "refugees in this country of Carolina to be "used for the construction of a temple or place of assembly for "the said Protestant refugees which shall be built at the place "most conveniently near and in the vicinity of the said plantation "in which the said M^r. Mayrant and myself are interestec."

The writer has not been able to locate the plantation on the Eastern Branch of the Cooper river in which according to Mozé Mayrant and himself were jointly interested. He has found neither warrant nor grant to either of them of that date for a tract of land in that locality. The will shows however that no church building had yet been erected and uses the word church "Eglise" in the sense of "congregation" not of edifice. Curiously enough M^r. Thomas Gaillard in the extract from his work published by the Huguenot Society says that the will of Caesar Mozé determines the fact that a congregation of French Protestants was in existence in *Charleston* in 1687 because he bequeaths to the church of the French Protestant refugees in Charleston! £37, whereas the bequest is plainly to the congregation on the Eastern Branch of Cooper River. So too the committee of that Society in its paper on the French Huguenots of South Carolina (prepared it is believed by the late D^r. Gabriel E. Manigault) referring to the church in the Orange Quarter, says it may be inferred from the bequest of Caesar Mozé that a house of public worship was erected in that quarter about the year 1690 thirteen years before the first Episcopal Church at Pompion Hill. But the will of Caesar Mozé shows only that he made the bequest for a church edifice to be built and the amount of the bequest £37. is hardly evidence that with it alone any sufficient building could be, and of course none that any such actually was, constructed. These forced inferences all proceed from the straining that has swayed sectarian writers and pamphleteers to show that some particular faith or "church" had precedence in its organiza-

³⁶ Off. Hist. Comr: Will Book, p. 283.

tion and construction on the soil of Carolina. An amusing illustration of this is the "myth" of Michael Loving.

Michael Loving or Lovering was one of several servants brought into the Province by Capt: John Coming in August 1671.³⁷ Two other servants brought over at the same time by Capt: Coming were John Chambers and Philip Orrill.³⁸ These three were on the 4th June 1672 brought by their Mistress M^{rs}. Affera Coming before the Grand Council for disobedience, Philip Orrill in especial having threatened to upset the boat in which she was, with other threats. After trial the Grand Council ordered Orrill to be tied to a tree and to receive 21 lashes on his naked back, and the other two admonished under pain of "condigne punishment" to render more dutiful obedience to the commands of their mistress.³⁹ On the 3^d March 1681/2 a warrant was issued to lay out to Michael Loving a Town lot in Charles Town;⁴⁰ and this was followed by a grant dated 6 March 1681/2 to Michael Lovinge of Town lot N^o 65.⁴¹ Thereafter on 24 Novr 1684 Michael Lovinge conveyed lot N^o 65 to Arthur Middleton, after whose death his widow to whom he had devised the lot and who had intermarried with Ralph Izard conveyed this lot to James Nicholls "for the use of "the Commonality of the French Church in Charles Town."⁴² No church building seems to have been built on this lot for some years for in 1701 the members of the French Huguenot congregation in Charles Town received from the Proprietors the grant of two lots N^{os} 92 and 93 on which to build a church. The warrant for these lots had been issued to J. F. Gignilliat and Stephen Douxsaint "for y^e building of a Church in behalfe of y^e ffrench "Protestants of this Province" as early as 9 Decr 1686 but no grant was issued until 14 Nov^r 1701 when it was issued to Henry Noble and Peter Buretell for the use of the French Protestants and the inference from the language of the grant would seem that they had as yet no church building constructed in Charleston.⁴³

³⁷ *Printed Warrants*, 1672-1679, p. 45.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Printed Journal Grand Council*, 1671-1680, p. 33.

⁴⁰ *Printed Warrants*, 1680-1692, p. 66.

⁴¹ *Grants*, vol. 38, p. 60.

⁴² *Off: Hist: Com^r: Bk. Grants Sales, etc.*, 1704-1708, p. 250.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 252.

In 1725 someone compiled a list of the lots in Charles Town with the dates of the grants and on the line of lot 65 granted March 6th 1681 to Mich^l Loveing is written in the margin "(fr^{ch}. ch^{ch}), meaning evidently that that was the lot on which the French Church then stood. A complete copy of this list has been published in this *Magazine*.⁴⁴ The same or some other person seems at about the same time to have made the same annotation of "french church" on the margin of the record of the grant—probably when he examined the record to make his list.

In 1886 there was published in the Charleston Year Book for the year 1885 an account of the Huguenot Church in Charleston the authorship of which has always been attributed to the late Rev. C. S. Vedder the then minister of that church.

In this the guess is made that Michael Loving was probably a French Huguenot whose true name was "Lovell" and that the marginal reference of "french church" on the record of the grant and of "fr^{ch} ch^{ch}" on the margin of the list "seems to compel the conclusion that "it was given for the sacred purpose to which it "appears to have been ever since and is now devoted:" and that it is scarcely possible to doubt that the Huguenot Colonists of Charleston built their first sanctuary early in the year 1681 on the site where the beautiful church of their descendants now stands. The mere historian cannot but infer that no French church could have been built in 1681 on the lot granted to M^{rs}. Comings' disobedient servant and subsequently owned by Arthur Middleton and Ralph Izard both church of England men, and not transferred to the French congregation until 1687, in the face also of the most plausible inference from the record being that no French Huguenot Church Building was constructed in Charleston until after 1701. Nevertheless since D^r. Vedders history of the church his statement has been repeated and referred to as established history until it is now perhaps hopeless to attempt to correct it. The same straining after priority of church organization appears in the account of the New England congregational settlement on Ashley River the historians of which have asserted that the communion celebrated by those settlers in February 1696 at their first services was the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper ever celebrated in Carolina.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Vol. IX, p. 16.

⁴⁵ *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, vol. VI, pp. 66, 69.

The writer has delved for many years in the records of the early settlers of Carolina and gives the following as his conclusion on the question of who "built the first church." He admits this suggestion is worth only so much as its merit, and logical probability will justify, and admits further that any day some more careful investigator may unearth some buried record that will put his theory to flight.

When the first settlers came they were more concerned with the affairs of protection from the elements and nourishment for the body, than with the construction of church buildings. Their first religious meetings (in good weather at least) were probably in the open, under the shelter of some umbrageous oak as was the case at old Dorchester.⁴⁶ As soon as they had roofs to shelter them their religious meetings were probably at their homes, at different houses in succession.

The English were the first settlers. They had most people and most money and more than that they had the reins of government and the power of taxation. Every plan of a contemplated town had a place designated for the building of a church meaning thereby a church of the church of England. Culpepers plan of old Charles Town or Albemarle Point designates a place for such a church and apparently one was built there probably a humble structure of logs in the true original colonial style. At Oyster Point, new Charles Town, an early church of St. Philip was built where St. Michael now stands. The others, "sects" or "faiths" followed the same course. Huguenots, Congregationalists, Baptists, Quakers, as soon as they became numerous enough to need, and wealthy enough to build, a church building for use, instead of using the houses of the members, they did so. Guessing in the dark the writer would say the Congregationalists followed close after the Church of England, then the Huguenots, then the Baptists and then the Quakers.

So it was with the French settlers at Orange Quarter. They probably held services at one of the dwellings of the members of the congregation; perhaps at different dwellings in turn.

The only notice of the church at Orange Quarter at all contemporaneous, the writer has found, is that given by D^r. Humphrey in his account of the Missionaries sent to South Carolina by the

⁴⁶ *Hist. and Gen. Mag. of S. C.*, vol. VI, p. 69.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts published in 1730.⁴⁷

He states that at the time of the division of the country into parishes (i.e. 1706) the Orange Quarter was part of St. Thomas' Parish. That the major part of the French settlement usually met together in a small church of their own where they generally made a full congregation when they had a French Minister amongst them: that they made application to the Assembly of the Province to be made into a parish and to have some public allowance for a minister, episcopally ordained, who should use the liturgy of the Church of England and preach to them in French. Accordingly they were incorporated by the name of the Parish of St. Denis. That they have now a good church built about the same time as the Parish Church of St. Thomas.

This petition to the Assembly was probably made about 1706 when the Parish of St. Denis was created. When the small church referred to by Dr. Humphrey was built is not stated. As the only Minister they had had at that time was Mr. Le Pierre who seems to have been "episcopally ordained" it is possible this small church was built for the use of the French congregation about the same time as the Chapel at Pompion Hill say 1703. The Parish Church of St. Thomas was commenced in 1707 and finished in 1708. About the same time a new church building was constructed for the French speaking members of the parish. The service was according to the liturgy of the English church, the prayer book used being a French translation of the Book of Common Prayers and the Minister being one "episcopally ordained." This continued until 1768 when there being no longer any occasion for a separate French service the use of the church was discontinued. The church building was probably of wood. At any rate it has so completely disappeared physically and traditionally that it was only with great difficulty and after long research that its approximate site could be located where it is indicated on the map of the plantation in St. Thomas on the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River published in the January 1917 number of this *Magazine*.

Why this parish was given the name of St. Denis is matter of

⁴⁷ Carróll's *Hist: Collns*, vol. 2, p. 538.

conjecture. Howe states that the name was supposed to commemorate the battle field of St. Denis in the vicinity of Paris which was the scene of a memorable encounter in 1567 between the Catholic forces commanded by Montmorency and the Huguenots led by Admiral Coligny and the Prince of Condé, in which Montmorency was slain. His conjecture is again repeated by Shipp and McCrady but it is scarcely plausible. The encounter at St. Denis was really only a small incident which terminated to the disadvantage of the Huguenots although Montmorency received the wound of which he died.

If they had desired to record a victory for their arms they would most naturally have turned to the battle of Ivry.

The Presbyterians and French Huguenots do not seem to have given the names of Saints to their churches. The name of St. Denis was probably conferred by the Church of England Assembly to whom the application had been made and who created the Parish. The patron Saint of France was St. Denis and in giving a Saint's name to a French parish it was not unnatural to select his name. It is a case however of pure conjecture.

The number of French settlers in the Parish of St. Thomas including St. Denis as a whole was much less than the number of English settlers. The list of early grantees shows a great preponderance of English, the latter being well sandwiched in, even on the waters of the French Quarter Creek. In fact the entire French settlement in South Carolina bore numerically a very small proportion to the entire population. They settled to any extent in but four places outside of Charles Town. A very small settlement at the head of Goose Creek; a small settlement on and near Biggon Swamp in St. John's Berkley; the settlement at Orange Quarter, another settlement on the Santee in the neighborhood of French Jamestown. The entire number of French persons in the Province in March 1698-1699 as given by Peter Girard a merchant in Charles Town and himself a French immigrant was 438.⁴⁸ The entire white population at the same period is estimated at 5500.⁴⁹ Not an estimate based on any satisfactory data. If correct however the French settlers then formed less than ten per cent of the total white population. After that date the

⁴⁸ Rivers' *Hist: Sketch of S. C.*, p. 447.

⁴⁹ McCrady, *S. C. under the Proprietary Government*, pp. 338, 722.

French accessions were apparently proportionately few while the flood of English immigration flowed on increasingly. The parts of the country occupied by the French were substantially limited to a part of St. James Santee—that part known as French Santee—a small part of the Parish of St. Thomas a very small settlement on St. James Goose Creek and a small settlement in St. John's Berkley, and their occupation as a rule continued to be restricted to those localities although a few individuals went elsewhere in the other parishes. The other low country parishes covering the great bulk of the low country viz. All Saints on Waccamaw, Prince Fredericks, Prince George's, St. Stephens, Christ Church, St. James Goose Creek, St. George Dorchester, St. Andrews, St. John's Colleton, St. Pauls, St. Bartholomew, and all of Beaufort (then Granville) County were almost exclusively English with also the larger portion of St. James Santee, St. Johns Berkley and St. Thomas. Allowing for all subsequent intermarriages and female descents it would seem impossible to estimate the French element in the population of the sea coast counties of South Carolina at more than one or two per cent of the whole. This necessarily is very largely conjectural. In the remainder of the state say in two thirds of its area the French element is practically nil. The small settlement at New Bordeaux in Abbeville County being too small to be noticeable. So far as the settlement at the Orange Quarter is concerned it has disappeared: the writer knows of not a single tract of land now held there by any one having a French name.

The small holdings of the first French settlers at Orange Quarter proper, were comparatively soon absorbed in the larger estates but even as regards the large tracts along the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River and adjacent thereto which were held by the Hugers, the Manigaults, the Bonneaus, the Lesesnes, the Laurens, but one small plantation, Campvere, is now owned by the bearer of a French name or even a descendant of the former owners, unless Mr. Elias Cumbee the present owner of the North Hampton plantation be a descendant of Philip Combé one of the French settlers. They retained their "grip" so to say along the Eastern Branch of Cooper River until the war of 1860-1865 but that cataclysm was as destructive in its results in St. Thomas and on the Eastern Branch of Cooper as elsewhere in the low country and perhaps from several causes more completely so.

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from April Number)

BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS

Oliver Spencer Sone of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his wife was borne
Sept^r: y^e: 2: 1724 & was baptiz^d Octob^r y^e 2: 1724.

Joseph Spencer Sone of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his wife was born
Octob^r y^e 4: 1726.

Benjamin Stocks Sone of Jonathan Stocks & Eleanor his wife
was born Decem^r y^e 12th: 1726 & was Baptiz^d July y^e 2^d 1727.

Matlon Laverick Daugh^r of John Laverick & Ann his wife was
born Octo^r y^e 27th: 1727.

Joseph Joy Sone of Benjⁿ Joy & Elizabeth his wife was born
Oct^r y^e 14th 1727 & was baptiz^d Decem^r 25: 1727.

Cato Ash Sone of Sam^l Ash & Catherine his wife was born Nov^r
22: 1727 & was baptized Decem^r y^e 30: 1727.

John Bennet Sone of Tho^s Bennet & Ann his wife was born Jan^y:
y^e 2^d: 1727/8 & was Baptiz^d y^e 11th of Feb: 1727/8.

Richard Rousar Son of Richard Rousar & Susanna his wife was
born Feb^y y^e: 7th: 1727/8 & was Baptiz^d Mar^h y^e 10th: 1727/8.

Elizabeth Spencer y^e Daugh^r of Oliver Spencer & Rebeccker his
wife was born Jan^y y^e: 27th 1727/8 & was Baptiz^d Mar^h y^e 10th:
1727/8.

Jn^o Legitimate Son of Jn^o Metherringham & Mary his wife was
born June ye 19: 1728.

Mary Morane of John Morane & Elizabeth his wife was born
May y^e 5th: 1727 & was baptized June y^e 4th: 1727.

James the Son of John Evens & Matloungh his wife was born
Janu^y: y^e 8: 1726/7 & was baptiz^d: July y^e 9: 1727.

Ann Crib of Tho^s: & Elizth Crib his wife was born June y^e 2^d:
1727 & Baptz^d July y^e 16th: 1727.

Susanna Benett of John Benett & Mary his wife was born May
the 26th 1726 & was baptiz: Aug^t: y^e 6th 1727.

Joseph Franklen y^e Sun of Joseph Franklen & Sarah his wife was
born Apr^l y^e 30th: 1727 & was baptiz^d Sept^r y^e 3^d: 1727.

- Mary Rouser y^e Daughter of Richard Rouser & Susanna his wife was born Octo^{br} y^e 4th 1725: & was baptiz^d Apr^l y^e 10th 1727.
- Will^m Benison y^e Sone of George Benison & Eliz^h his wife was born August y^e 17: 1727 & was bapt. Octo^r y^e 15: 1727.
- Robart Benison y^e Sone of George Benison & Eliz^h his wife was born Aug^t y^e 17: 1727 & was Baptiz^d Oct^r y^e 15: 1727.
- Dennis Moraine y^e Sone of Dennis Moraine & Eliz^h his wife was born & was Baptiz^d Octo^r y^e 29: 1727.
- Henry Cornish y^e Son of Henry Cornis & Jean his wife was born May y^e 16th: 1726 & was Bapt^s Octo^r 29: 1727.
- Roger Gough & was Baptized Mar^h y^e 10th 1727/8.
- Ann Hartley y^e Daughter of James Hartley & Mary his wife was born Nov^r y^e 6th 1727 &
- George Cook y^e Sone of Wil^m Cook & Elizabeth was born Jan^y y^e 8th: 1726/7 and was baptized Apr^l y^e 7th 1728.
- Will^m Boone y^e Sone of Tho^s Boone Esq. & Mary his wife was born Apr^l y^e 12th 1728 & was Baptiz^d y^e Sa^d Apr^l y^e 14th 1728.
- Susanna Mary Bonell y^e Daugh^r of John Bonell & Honorah his wife was born Apr^l y^e 11th 1728 & was baptiz^d June y^e 2: 1728.
- Thomas Brown Sone of Tho^s Brown & Elizabeth his wife was born Nov^r y^e: 12th: 1726.
- Phillip Jones y^e Sone of Phillip Jones & Rebecca his wife was born March y^e 12th: 1728 & was Baptiz^d Apr^l y^e 21st: 1728.
- Elizabeth Cornish y^e Daughter of Henry Cornish & Jean his wife was born Decem^r y^e 28th 1724.
- Robart White Sone of John White & Sarah his wife was born Octo^r y^e 22: 1728.
- Benjamin Law Sone of Benjamin Law & Elizabeth his wife was born Octo^r y^e 22th: 1728 & was Baptiz^d Decem^r y^e 22: 1728.
- Wil^m Spencer Sone of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his wife was born Nov^r y^e 19th 1728 & was Baptz^d Jan^y y^e 29th 1728/9.
- Ann Grigary Daughter of Thomas Grigary & Mary his wife born December y^e 25th, 1728 & was Baptiz. Jan^y 29th 1728/9.
- Ann Wilks Daughter of Joshua Wilks & Jona his wife was born Nov^r y^e 6th 1728 & was Baptiz^d Feb^y y^e 9th 1729.
- Ann Brown Daughter of Tho^s Brown & Eliz: his wife was born Nov^r y^e 3: 1728.
- Priscilla Cook Daughter of Wil^m Cook & Eliz^a his wife was born Decem^r y^e 18th: 1728 & was Baptized Febu^y y^e 9th 1728/9.

- Mary Joy Daughter of Moses Joy & Mary his wife was born Feb^y y^e 24th: 728 & was Baptiz^d Apr^l y^e 27; 1729.
- Benjamin Bates Sone of Isaac Bates & Sarah his wife was born Feb^y y^e 5th 1728/9 & was Baptiz^d Apr^l y^e 27th: 1729.
- John Logan Sone of George Logan & Martha his wife was born April y^e 15th 1729 & was Baptiz^d June y^e 8th: 1729.
- Mary Capers Daughter of Tho: Capers & Mary his wife was Baptiz^d June y^e 8th: 1729.
- John Benet Sone of John Benet & Mary his wife was born March y^e 11th 1728/9 & was Baptiz^d July y^e 20th 1729.
- Will^m Evens Sone of John Evens & Matloungh his wife was born May y^e: 22: 1729 & was Baptiz^d July y^e 20th 1729.
- John Ma^cDowel Sone of Arch^d Ma^cDowel & Mary his wife was born Aug^t y^e 18: 1728.
- Eliphilet, Sone of Jonathan Stocks & Elenor his wife was born Aug^t 7: 1729 & was Baptiz^d Oct^r: y^e 12: 1729.
- Jean Benison Daughter of George Benison & Elizabeth his wife was born July 13th: 1729 & was Baptiz^d Octo^r y^e 12: 1729.
- Oliver Spencer Sone of Oliver Spencer & Rebecca his wife was born Septem^r y^e 14th 1729 & was Baptiz^d Oct^r y^e: 12: 1729.
- Sarah the Daughter of Hugh & Sarah Hext was born September 18th. 1724 & Baptized October y^e 18th: 1724.¹
- John Ford was born Oct^r y^e 6th 1710 about Seven oClock in the Evening on Friday.
- Sarah Ford was born December 26th 1712 at 3 oClock in the Morning on Tuesday.
- James Ford was born August 9th 1715 at 11 oClock in the Morning.
- Mary Ford was born May 23rd 1721 about 8 oClock in the Morning upon Tuesday & died November y^e 7th 1722.
- Joseph Ford was born October 15th 1724 on Wednesday 11 oClock at Night.
- Elizabeth Cornish was born December 28th 1724 & Baptized the 28th March.
- John the Son of Alexander Parris Junior & Elizabeth his wife was born on Friday the 11th December about 6 oClock at Night 1724.
- Thomas Son of Thomas & Ann Barton was born August 21, 1702.

¹ There seems to be a page missing from the old register just here, and Mr. Cheves' copy will be followed for the missing names.

Joseph Son of Jonathan & Elizabeth Wheilden was born December 20, 1724.

Elizabeth Daughter of Jonathan & Elizabeth Wheilden was born March 20th 1726.

Elisha Son of Jonathan & Elizabeth Wheilden was born December 30th 1729.

Susannah daughter of Jonathan & Elizabeth Wheilden was born December 21, 1733.

John Son of Charvile Wingood & Mary his wife was born November 15th, 1734 & was baptized the 20th of April 1735 by the Rev. Mr. Morrett.

George Son of Andrew & Elizabeth Quelch was born June 8th 1732

Benjamin, Son of Andrew & Elizabeth Quelch was born the 23^d day of December 1734 & Baptized 10: Feb—

Mary the daughter of Garritt Fitzgerald & Martha his wife was born February the 5th 1734.

Charlotte the Daughter of Stephen & Elizabeth Hartley was born on Wednesday the 17th December 1735 about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after 2 P.M. was baptized 22^d February by the Rev^d M^r Dwight & by mistake gave y^e s^d Charlotte's birth to the s^d Dwight. Born 21 day of the afore said Month.

Mathies daughter of John & Mary Bennett was born January 11th. 1733 & baptized February 7th: 1735 by the Rev^d. M^r. Fulton.

John Baley Son of John & Maudlin Evans was born August 25th. 1735 & baptized March 14th. 1735/6.

Mary, Daughter of Jon^a: and Elizth: Weilden was born the 5th. Oct^r. 1736 and Baptized.²

Moses; Son of W^m. and Mary Bollough was born 26th. Aug^t. 1732 and Baptized—

Katherine Daughter of W^m. and Mary Boulough was born 30 August 1735 & Baptized. Marmiduke Son of W^m. & Mary Boulough was born 7th. June Anno Domini 1738 & Baptized.

Elizabeth Daughter of Jon^a. & Elizabeth Murrall was Born 8th. day of May 1727 & baptized.

Anthony Son of Joh^a: & Elizth: Murrall was born on the 7th. Jan^r. 1730 & Baptized.

Susannah Daughter of Jon^a: & Elizath: Murrall was born on the 9 Sept^r: 1732 & Baptized.

² From here the old register is followed.

Sarah Daughter of John^a. & Elizabeth Murrle was born the 9 Sept^r: 1734 & Baptized.

W^m. Son of Jon^a. & Elizth. Murrle was born on the 5th. day of January 1736 & Baptized.

Mary Daughter of Jon^a. & Elizth. Murrle was born 19th. March 1738 & Baptized.

— Son of Jon^a: & Elizth: Murrle was born 5th. November 1739 & Baptized.

John Son of Stephen & Lydia Dubose was born on the 13th. June 1738 & Baptized per M^r. Morritt.

Sarah Daughter of William & Sarah Bollough Jun^r. was born 27th. April 1738 & Baptized.

Judith Daughter of Anthony & Judith Varvele was born March 29: 1740 & Baptized.

Sarah Daughter of David & Lydia Bachelor was born 27th: December 1738 & Baptized.

Elizabeth Daughter of William & Rebecca Young was born the 6th. Oct^r. 1734 & Baptized.

Rebecca Daughter of William & Rebecca Young was born 28 April 1736 & Baptized.

William Son of William & Rebecca Young was born on Tuesday the 14th. Feb^r. 1738 & Baptized.

Andrew Son of William & Rebecca Young was born on the 29th. Sept^r. 1739 & Baptized.

John of John & Sarah Hollybush was born on the 29th. Sept^m. 1739 & Baptized.

Elizabeth of John & Sarah Hartman was born on the 17th. February 1739 & Baptized.

Rachael Daughter of John & Mary Honor Evanes Jun^r. was born 22^d. Jan. 1739.

Jeremiah Son of James & Jane Eden Jun^r. was born 5th: September 1739 & Baptized.

Rob^t. Son of George & Mary Oliver was born on the 6th. day of February 1739.

Joseph Son of Cap^t. Sam^l. Wigfall Dyed 26 August 173—

Katharine Daugh^{tr}. of Ditto Dyed 21 Sep^t. 173—

Jacob Son of John & — Bonoste was born 2^d. November 1722 & Baptized.

Jonah Son of John & — Bonoste was born 22^d. June 1725 & Baptized.

Nathaniel of John & — Bonoste was born 18th: March 1728 & Baptized.

Sarah³ the Daughter of Hugh Hext & Sarah was born y^e 18: September 1724.

Robert the Son of John & Mary Metheringham was born February 10th. 1735 & Baptized March ye 14th. ensuing by the Reverend M^r. Commissary Garden.⁴

John Son of William & Mary Joy was Born August y^e 13th. A.D. 1735. Baptized March y^e 14th. A.D. 1735/6 by M^r. Commissary Garden.

Mary the Daughter of Elias Foissin Junior & Mary his wife was born January 16th. 1735/6.

Joseph Son of Joseph & Marian Maybank was born December y^e 19th. 1735 & Baptized May y^e 2^d. 1736 by the Rev^d. Mr. Lesley.

Stephen Son of William & Elisabeth Cook was born July 14th: 1735 & Baptized May 2^d. 1736 by the Rev^d. Mr. Lesley.

Martha the Daughter of Oliver & Rebecca Spencer was born April 13th. 1736. Baptized July 11th. 1736 by the Rev^d. Mr. Hasell.

John Son of John & Ann Soverance was born March 31st. A.D. 1736. Baptized August 1st. 1736 by the Rev^d. M^r. Dwight.

Anne the Daughter of Charvil & Mary Wingood was born June 23^d. 1736. Baptized August y^e 8th. 1736 by the Rev^d. M^r. Dwight.

Charvil Wingood Son of Charvil & Mary Wingood was born January 6th. 1732.

Mary Baker Daughter of John Baker & Sarah his wife was born Sept^r. y^e 17th. 173—

Sarah Law Daughter of Benj^a. Law & Sarah his wife was born Nov^r. y^e 18th. 173—.

Capers Boone Son of Tho^a. Boone & Mary his wife was born Aug^t. y^e 23: 1732 & was Baptiz^d. Dec^r. y^e 27th: 1732.⁵

³ She married, December 25, 1738, Dr. John Rutledge (d. 1750) and became the mother of Gov. John Rutledge, Gov. Edward Rutledge, Andrew, Thomas, Hugh, Sarah and Mary; of these, John, Hugh, Mary and Edward left descendants. Sarah, the widow of Hugh Hext married Hon. Andrew Rutledge, brother to Dr. John.

⁴ The next nine entries are taken from Mr. Cheves' copy; they seem to be missing from the old register.

⁵ Erased in the old register.

- Frances Logan Daughter of George Logan & Martha his wife was born Oct^r. y^e 15th: 1731 & was baptiz^d. Dec^r. y^e 28th. 1731.
- Mary Spencer Daughter of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his wife was born Oct^r. y^e 16th: 1732.
- Elizabeth White Daughter of Will^m. White & Elizabeth his wife was born Apr^l. y^e 30th. 1730.
- Sarah Hartley Daughter of James Hartley & Mary his wife was born Sept^r. 14th. 1730.
- Philip Jones Son of Tho^s. Jones & Mary his wife was born Dec^r. y^e 23: 1730.
- Mary Ash Daughter of Sam^l. Ash & Elizabeth his wife was born Nov^r. y^e 20th. 1732.
- Mary Cook Daugh^r. of Will^m. Cook & Elizabeth his wife was born May y^e 8th. 1732.
- John Murrel Son of Will^m. Murrel & Hannah his wife was Baptiz^d. Feb^v. y^e 22: 1731/2.
- Elizabeth Capers Daugh^r. of Richard Capers & Ann his wife was born Oct^r. y^e: 3^d: 1731.
- Will^m: Capers Son of Richard Capers & Anne his wife was born Nov^r. y^e 26: 1732.
- Ann the Daughter of John Morall and Martha his wife was Born Decb^r: 18th. 1727/8.
- Samuell the Sone of John Morall & Martha his wife was Born Jan^y. 7th. 1730/1.
- Sam^l: & Anne y^e Sone & Daughter of John Morall & Martha his wife was Baptiz^d. May 20th. 1733.
- Mary Jones Daughter of Thomas and Mary Jones Born Aprill the 21st: in the year 1733.

(To be Continued)

LETTERS OF JOHN RUTLEDGE

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

(Continued from the April Number)

Cheraws Jan'y 24. 1781.⁽¹⁾

Gent.—

Inclosed, you'll receive an Acco^t of the late Action, between Col. Tarlton & the brave Gen^l. Morgan, in which, the former was totally defeated—The Gen^l. will send a more circumstantial one, & the Bearer, Major Giles,² who was in the engagem^t., will give you any particulars, which I may, in Haste, have omitted—I hope this fortunate Affair will produce some good Effects, but, our Friends must not be too sanguine, & conclude that We have, now, no Need of Assistance—Certainly this is a very handsome Check, but, nothing decisive—we have still many to fight, & great difficulties to encounter—This Country must be recovered, (if ever it is regained) Inch by Inch—The Enemy's pride will prevent their yeilding it, in any other Manner—Their Interest w^d. also hinder them, for they have experienced, & know full well, its value—I am persuaded, that Lord Cornwallis will, immediately, call hither, the Troops which are in Virginia³ but, what Succour We may have, from that State, to oppose them, is uncertain—probably very trifling—I am convinced, that the Enemy will not abandon the Country, & retreat to Charles-Town, untill it

¹ This letter marks a distinct period in the War in South Carolina, the period after the Battle of Cowpens. The tone of this and subsequent letters is never again gloomy almost to the point of despair. The overwhelming defeat of Tarleton, the most distinguished British cavalry leader in America, in a pitched battle, the presence of troops from other states and of officers like Morgan and Lee, and more than all, the master mind and hand of General Greene gave hope and confidence to the Carolinians and their gallant leaders, proportionately depressed the British and was reflected in the Governor's letters.

² Edward Giles of Maryland, Major and Aide to Morgan; Brevet Major Continental Army 9th March 1781 for services at Battle of Cowpens, Aide to Smallwood to the end of the War.

³ So evident was it to Cornwallis that he needed reinforcements, that he had even before Cowpens called for the troops from Virginia, and they had arrived in Charleston, and some of them under Leslie were already at Camden.

is, or about to be, besieged—nor, will they quit the Town, untill they can hold it no longer⁴—they are building a large, strong, Fort, at Hampstead, 2 Redoubts, one on each Side of the main Road, to be commanded by the Fort, & a Fort on Hangman's Point—To give the finishing Stroke to the Business, We must have considerable Support, both naval & military, from our Ally—Pray use your utmost Influence & Endeavours to obtain it speedily—why do the French Fleet & Army remain at Rhode Island? What is become of the second Division? I wish a Minister had been sent to France, last November or October—I can^t. account for such Condⁿ. & delays— & fear much, that this Year will pass away as the last did, with^t. any Thing of Consequence being done by us— I rec^d. on Saturday last, your Letters of Dec^r. 20 & 24th. & observe what you mention, ab^t. a Proclamation, but, I w^d. have any which it might be proper to issue, carried into Effect, & the Time for so doing is not yet quite arrived—you will receive, by this opportunity, Copies of the Letters which have passed between Gen^l. Green & Lord Cornwallis—I can^t. see any material difference between the Letter which We charged him with writing to Balfour⁵, & what he acknowledges writing to Cruger—& if his Copy is genuine, the differences between that & our Copy are probably only clerical Errors, without design, for they certainly do not vary the Sense—I think his Lordship avows sufficient to establish his Character to be very different from what Sir H. Clinton declares it to be—However, pray have the Letters published, by order of Congress—his Lordship's Letters to Smallwood⁶ & Gen^l. Green are so open to Comments, that, without doubt, they will not escape many striking ones—I wish you w^d. send on Cloathing for the Troops now here as soon as possible,—& a Quantity of spare cloaths, w^{ch}. would, perhaps, procure Recruits—it is useless

⁴ They held it until December 14, 1782, almost up to the date of the signing of peace.

⁵ The letter of Cornwallis to Balfour is published in Spark's *Washington* (Vol. VII, p. 555), and that to Cruger in *The Cornwallis Correspondence* (Vol. I, p. 56).

⁶ William Smallwood, of Maryland, often mentioned in these letters; Brigadier General Continental Army, October 23, 1776; Major General North Carolina September 15, 1780; thanked by Congress for conduct at Battle of Camden, fought August 16, 1780; actively in command in North and South Carolina during the whole War; died February 14, 1792.

to send Men, naked, into the Field, many present are literally so, & consequently, unfit for any service—I have no Expectation, that the Garrison of Charles Town, (the Citizens at least, & particularly such as have been sent to S^t. Augustine,) will be relieved by any Exchange here—I am told by good authority, that Lord C. has declared he will not exchange 'em—you will, therefore, endeavour to effect an exchange, through the Negotiations between Gen^l. Washington & Clinton—tho' the prospect of that's terminating appears very distant,—Especially if it is to depend on the settlements of the Accounts for Prisoners on both sides—This will⁷

. . . . delay—If both parties are in Earnest, the Exchange need not be delayed, till a Settlement of Accounts, (for the delay will only add to the expense) but, Hostages might be given, to secure payment, of whatever, Ballance Commis^{rs} to be now appointed sh^d. liquidate—you will attend to, (& press this Matter,) & also to having our Prisoners, in C: Town, well supplied during their Captivity, if a release from it cannot be soon effected—sh^d. Overtures for Peace be made (of w^{ch}. I confess I have no Idea, in any short Time,) I assure myself, that the proposition of uti possidetis will be absolutely rejected, without a Moments Consideration * * * * —

Hillsboro. Feby.—10th. 1781.

Gent.—

on the 1st Inst., Lord Cornwallis crossed the Catawba, at McGowen's⁸ Ford, & our Troops, under Gen^l. Morgan, retreated to & crossed, the Yadkin, at the Ford at w^{ch}. the Enemy arrived, the next Evening—fortunately, the River was so high that they could not cross it—our Troops which were at Cheraws, by forced Marches, & after great Fatigue, (sev^l. wth. naked bleeding Feet, on stony Ground), effected a Junction, in the Evening of the 7th., wth. the other Cont^{ls}. at Guilford Court-House ab^t. 45 Miles from hence—where our Army was, Yesterday Morning, & I imagine they are still there—the Enemy lay, the night before last, at the shallow-ford on the Yadkin, ab^t. 40 Miles from our Army—

⁷ The bottom of the page of the original letter has been cut off, probably to obtain the signature of Governor Rutledge, which was on the other side of the sheet. A few words only are missing at this place and the signature at the end.

⁸ Cowan's Ford.

Gen^l. Davidson⁹ was killed on the Catawba—Sumpter is not well enough to take the field—Pickens has some militia, & is endeavouring to assemble more, in the Enemy's Rear—but, our Situation is truly critical, for, our Army is not strong enough to fight the Enemy's &, perhaps, they may not be able to avoid an action—should they be beaten the Consequence will be fatal—sh^d. they retreat & give up the Country, it may be difficult to recover what We hold, at present¹⁰—I am, however, satisfied that the Gen^l. will take the wisest part—but, what that will be, Circumstances must determine—our present prospect is however gloomy—it is reported, that the Pennsylv^a. Line are on their March to the Southw^d.—w^d. to God they were now here—The Face of affairs w^d. soon change—I wish they may not come too late—The Legislature of this State did not meet, till ab^t. the 26th. ult^o.—They are preparing a Bill to raise their quota of Continental Troops, for 20 Months, by draught, (if necessary,) ab^t. the Middle of March—such a Meas^o. sh^d. have been adopted last Sep^r.—ab^t. a Fortnight ago, Col. Lee surprised Geo: Town, took the Comd^t. Lieu^t. Col. Campbell, killed Major Irvin, & took sev^l. Pris^{rs}.—young Conyers a Brother of the Cap^t. lately, wth. 16 of our Militia, took 46 British Pris^{rs}., on the W. Side of Santee, wth. a considerable N^o. of Waggons & Horses, & a large Quantity of salt, & other Stores—He destroyed what he c^d. not bring off, & has conveyed his Pris^{rs}., in safety, to the Ew^d. of Pedee—Marion, by the last Acco^{ts} from him, was at or near Dorchester—He is destroying the Enemy's stores, down the Country, & breaking up their Quarters, in different places—this may have some good Effect & convince his Lordship that whilst he is making new Conquests, he is losing the old—C: burnt a gr^t. N^o. of his Waggons, & had prepared for a most

⁹ William Lee Davidson of North Carolina, Brigadier General January 9, 1779; killed at Cowan's Ford February 1, 1781, resisting the passage of Cornwallis' Army. It is maintained in North Carolina that it was not the rising of the Catawba but the skillful distribution of Davidson's forces which delayed the crossing of his Lordship (Schenk's *North Carolina*, p. 240).

¹⁰ Fortunately the Battle of Guilford Court House in North Carolina, March 15, 1781, although a technical defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, resulted in the latter's retreat and the return of General Greene to South Carolina with most favorable results. Rutledge's well founded confidence in General Greene, expressed here, remained to the end, and General Greene reciprocated it, expressing the highest opinion of him.

rapid March, but, a heavy Rain swelled the River, & checked his Progress—Ab^t. 12 days ago, three or 400 British Troops took possession of Wilmington—6 of the Town's People left it, the rest rec^d. the Enemy wth. 3 Huzzas—I refer you to the Gen^l's dispatches to Congress, for further particulars—the express being anxious to proceed, I will not detain him longer, than to press my repeated recommendations, that you will exert yourselves with unremitted attemp^{ts}. to procure speedy, & effectual aid for the Compleat Recovery of the Southern States, I am wth. great Esteem Gent. yr. most obed^t. Ser^t. J: Rutledge
The Deleg. of S^c. Carolina.

Camp on Haw River

March 8. 1781

Gent.—

Since my last to you from Hillsbor^o. I have rec^d. several of your favours, but will say nothing, on the subject of 'em, at present, as I purpose to set off, the day after To Morrow,¹¹ for Philad^a. having made the necessary military Arrangem^{ts}. for S^c. Carolina, not seeing the prospect of getting into that Country, being unable in the present Circumstances of affairs to render any service to it, by staying here, &, the Gen^l. thinking I may, perhaps by going Northwardly, I have determined to comply wth. his Wishes—& shall be happy if I can effect them—But, my Journey will be very tedious, for I must supply myself, with some Horses on the Road, (my own being worn down) & I shall call on the Governors of N^o. Carolina, Virginia, & Maryland, in my way, to represent the Situation of Matters, wth. I believe is very differ^t. from what People think 'em—However, I am persuaded, that if Congress & France are disposed to extricate the Southern States, from their present distress, they soon may—I hope to find such a disposition—our Army recrossed the Dan this day Fortnight, & have been sv^l. days, & now are, within twelve Miles of Cornwallis's, but we

¹¹ This was the second visit of the Governor to the North. He was there after the fall of Charleston and the destruction of Buford's force on May 29, 1780. He returned and was in North Carolina certainly just after the defeat of Gates. The letter shows that the second visit of the Governor to Philadelphia was in consequence of the wish of General Greene, although the letter quoted by General McCrady (Vol. 1780-83, p. 139) from the Governor to Sumter does not mention this as one of the reasons for his visit.

shall move presently—Nothing, of any Consequence, has happen'd between the two Armies—

I am with great Esteem

Gent. yr. most obed^t. Ser^t.

J: Rutledge

P.S.

I hope the Pennsylvania Line are far avanced, on their March to join the Southern Army.

High Hills of Santee
August 6. 1781

Gent.—

This will be delivered by Col^o. Thomson¹² to whom I refer you, for a full Acc^t.—of matters this Way¹³—I have issued Commissions of the Peace, & qualified some Magistrates, for each district—I have also circulated a Proclamation agst. plundering, which has prevailed to a great-degree & I am in hopes We shall put an immediate Stop to it—I wd. have issued special Commissions of Oyer & Terminer, to hold Courts in the several Districts, but, for want of the Judges & Attorney Gen^l., Business could not be conducted, as well as I w^d. wish to have it—I have wrote by this opportunity requesting 'em to come on, immediately, & shall postpone issuing the Commissions, untill their Arrival, unless they make a longer Stay than I hope they will, in which case I must make Temporary Appointments to these offices, but, this, I hope they will render unnecessary, by coming soon—I think the Circumstances of the State admit of electing a Legislature, but, as it w^d. be ungenerous to exclude our worthy Friends lately Prisoners in St. Augus^o. & C: Town, from a Share in the Legis-

¹² Col. William Thomson (probably) who commanded at the east end of Sullivans Island during the attack on Fort Moultrie; Colonel of the 3rd Regiment Continental Establishment, and after his resignation Colonel of State Militia (This *Magazine*, Vol. 3, page 102).

¹³ Governor Rutledge had left Greene's Army in March, 1781, on his second trip to Philadelphia and set out on his return to South Carolina June 28, 1781. After an illness in July he arrived at Greene's headquarters shortly before the date of this letter. During his absence the Battle of Guilford Court House had been fought, the Battle of Hobkirk Hill with Rawdon April 25, 1781, and no enemy's posts remained North of Orangeburg. The time had arrived to restore civil government and the Governor was actively entering upon this work.

lature, (w^{ch} might probably be the Case if one was immediately called,) & injurious to the publick, to deprive it of their Abilities & Services,¹⁴ I have determined to postpone issuing Writs of election, for awhile, & untill they, or most of 'em, arrive—However, several Laws are absolutely necessary, & the having the Legislative, as well as the Executive & Judicial, Authority operating, in its full & proper extent, throughout the State, w^d. have a great Effect, on our Affairs particularly abroad—I therefore wish most anxiously, to have an Assembly elected, & sitting, as soon as possible—You will be pleased to press the Gentlemen of the Council, & such other Gent:, with you, as were members of the last Assembly, or are of weight & Influence in the Country, to come hither, with the utmost Expedition—I imagine the Gent: of the Council have already set out, & therefore I do not write to them—However you will communicate this Matter to 'em, if still with you, & to such other Gent. as are at, or near Philadelphia—Pray have 'em accomodated, with what may be necessary for bringing 'em on—any Expense, on that Score, shall be speedily reimbursed, by Means of Indigo which I hope to be able to send soon to Philadelphia—We are in very great Want of Arms—I request therefore that you will not fail to procure, & send on, (if they are not already sent,) the Arms and other Articles ab^t. w^{ch}. I wrote to you by Phil: Will, the day I left Philad^a.—& pray forward the Cloathing w^{ch}. Gillon may bring, as soon as possible, & inform me, what other Articles his Cargo consists of—I request to hear from you, by every opportunity, & to receive the earliest Intelligence, of all material occurrences, particularly European—

I am with great Regard

Gent. yr. most obed^t. Ser^t.

J: Rutledge

P. S. be pleased to send me 4 or 5 Setts of the Articles of Confederation, Treaties wth. France, Constitutions etc, w^{ch} are bound up together in a Volume.

The Delegates of So. Carolina

Congaree, Mrs. Mottes, Septem^r 7th. 1781

Gentlemen—

I request that you will send as soon as posible, either by Express

¹⁴ The aid of these patriotic citizens was certainly made use of when the Legislature finally assembled at Jacksonboro in January, 1782.

to the Marquis de la Fayette, with a request that he would forward them to me, with the utmost Expedition, or, by Express directly to me, all the Resolutions of Congress which it may be necessary to lay before the Legislature—probably they may not arrive by the Time one may be convened, but, they may come before it adjourns—at any rate: However, send them as quickly as you can—I dont recollect any which will be wanted, except the Resolve recommending the States to empower Congress to lay a Duty of five pr. Cent on all Imports, but there may be others which require the Legislature's deliberation—you will send all such—also the Act of Assembly passed by Pennsylvania in consequence of the Recommendation of Congress about the five p Cent Duty—Be pleased to send, likewise, all the News Papers from the time I left Philadelphia (28th June) to the time of the Express coming away, & continue to forward the papers, regularly, by every opportunity—During my late Illness, all those which you sent, to the 28th July, were carried away by Visitors—I know not by whom,—We must look to the Pennsylvania Gazettes, as the Fountain of Intelligence and the Ground Work of those which We shall, I hope, soon put forth—Walsh is gone Northwardly, but I have heard of an other Printer at George Town, to whom I have sent—If we can get him, the Press shall be put to work immediately, Col. Motte will have our Military News from Mr. Dart—

I am Gent. yr. most obed^t. Ser^t.

J: Rutledge

The Delegates of S^o. Carolina.

Mrs. Motte's Congaree Sep. 9. 1781

Gent.—

As reports will, probably, give you before, or about, the Time, this may get to Hand, a confused, &, perhaps, a false, Account of the Battle which was fought, yesterday, at Eutaw, between Gen^l Greene, & the British Army, under Col^o Stuart, to prevent an undue Impression from these reports, &, as, without Doubt, Congress will be desirous to have the best, & Earliest Intelligence of this Glorious Victory, I think proper to give you what Information We have of it, but, you'll be pleased to observe, that I do so, merely, for the Satisfaction of Congress, yourselves, & our Friends,

& therefore you will take Care that it be not printed, or published—this I must insist on, because, you will shortly receive an authentick official Acc^t of the Affair.

No. 1 is a Copy of the Generals Letter which I rec^d this Afternoon: Col^o Otho Williams, in a Letter dated at Burdells, this day at Noon, says, "Lee's, Marion's, & Maham's, Horse are, manoueuering about the Enemy, who, have drawn into their Post, at Eutaw, a strong Picket, which had been advanced a Mile from it" The action began Early yesterday Morn^g & lasted about 2 Hours & a half—the Militia, under Marion, & Pickens fired 17 Rounds p Man.

No. 2 is such a list as We have obtained of the killed & Wounded, but, I believe there are some Names to be added to it—I don't hear of the Enemy's having taken any other Prisoner than Col^o Washington—whose Corps charged, thrice, thro' their Infantry, whilst unbroken—all Washingtons officers were wounded, except Cap^t Parsons—all our wounded are brought off—260 of the Pris^{es} have just passed this Way, & are sent over McCords Ferry—the rest are so badly Wounded, that they must come on, slowly—The force was pretty nearly equal, on both sides—If any Superiority the Enemy had it—A British Officer, Prisoner, tells me, they had 2000—all Regulars—a considerable part of ours were Militia—ab^t 180 of them No. Carolinians, under Col^o Malmady,¹⁵ 360 under Marion, 280 under Pickens, & ab^t 200 State Troops (in the Action) under Col^o Henderson,¹⁶ who commanded them in the Illness & Absence of Gen^l Sumpter—our Men, it is true have suffer'd, amazingly, but that must have been expected in such a Conflict, However, they are in the highest Spirits, & ready for another Action—I am in hopes the Gen^l will be able, if he can draw the Enemy out of their strong Hold (the large Brick House at Eutaw w^{ch} they certainly can't occupy long) to follow up, & improve this Victory, & give the finishing Stroke to their possessing

¹⁵ Col. Francis Malmedy (Marquis de), a French officer of the Continental Army commanding for the time North Carolina Militia.

¹⁶ Col. William Henderson, a gallant and capable officer; Major of the Rifle Regiment captured at the surrender of Charleston; exchanged at the time of the general exchange of prisoners in August, 1781 and afterwards in command of Sumter's Brigade of state troops during the latter's illness; afterwards appointed Brigadier General.

the Country, by destroying the remains of their Army, at Eutaw, who must be exceedingly dispirited—at any rate, however, if they sh^d be so fortunate as to get off, by a rapid Moon Light March they must commit their numerous wounded, to his Mercy—you will hear from the General, as soon as he has closed the Scene with Mr. Stuart—in the mean Time, this may serve the purpose above ment^d—I am Gent

yr: very hble Ser^t

J: Rutledge

P.S.

Mond. Morng 8 o'Clock—I've just seen a Man who left the ground on which the Battle was fought, at 3 P.M., Yesterday—He says the Enemy's dead & wounded were then on the Field & that our Horse were close to it—I don't know how far, however, this may be Fact—

The Delegates of S^o Carolina in Congress

Dear Sir—

We have had a most Obstinate and Bloody action—Victory was ours—We drove the Enemy, more than four Miles—We took between three and four hundred prisoners, and had it not been, for the large Brick-Building at the Eutaw Spring, and the peculiar kind of Brush that surrounds it, we should have taken the whole Army prisoners—Nothing could exceed the Bravery of the Maryland & Virginia Troops—the North Carolinians behaved as well as could be expected from Young Soldiers. The Militia under Marion, Pickens, & Malmedy, did honor to this class of Soldiers—Washington, Lee, & Henderson with the State Troops exhibited instances of Heroism—Our loss is considerable, but, the Enemy's is great, not less than five or six hundred, killed and Wounded—The want of Cartridges and the strength of the Enemy's position prevented me from attempting to push our advantage farther—We are now sending off our wounded, and taking Measures to oblige the Enemy to leave their position, or surrender in it—Washington had his horse killed, under him, and, being among the Enemy, was taken prisoner—

most respectfully Yours,

N: Greene

My peculiar Situation, and the manner in which I write, will
Apologize for not giving you a more particular Acco^t

Burdell's House,

6 Miles from Eutaw

Sept^r 9, 1781

His Excellency Governor Rutledge at Mrs. Mottes.

*A List of the Killed and Wounded, in the Action of the 8th inst. at Eutaw
Spring, viz.^t*

Maryland Line Reg ^t .		State Troops of So. Carolina	
Cap ^t . Edely	Missing	Major Rutherford	Killed
Cap ^t . Dobson	Killed	Lieu ^t . Polk	ditto
Lieu ^t . Duvall	ditto		
		(Leg Broke)	
Lieu ^t . Gould	ditto	Lieut. Col. Henderson	wounded
(Slight) Col ^o . Howard	wounded	Capt. Moore	do
Cap ^t . Hugo	ditto	Martin	do
Lieu ^t . Ewing	ditto	Lieu ^t . Losk	do
		(Slight)	
Lieu ^t . Woolford	ditto	General Pickens	do
Lieu ^t . Linn	ditto		
(Arm Broke) Brigade Major Gibson	ditto		
(Mortally) Lieu ^t . Capon, of Artillery,	do		
		Our loss in killed & Wounded	
Virginia Line		(of Privates,) Continental &	
		Militia) does not (it's said)	
Col ^o . Campbell	Killed	exceed three hundred—we have	
Cap ^t . Morgan	ditto	no Returns of the killed &	
		Wounded Officers, of the N Caro	
Lieu ^t . McGuire of Art ^y .	ditto	Line—neither of the N ^o . & S ^o .	
		Caro: Militia Officers except Viz.	
Cap ^t . Oldham	Wounded		
(slight) Brigade Major Edmonds,	do	Col ^o . Hugh Horry	Wounded
		Cap ^t . Boone	ditto
do Lieu ^t . Phynn, Artillery	do		
do Lieu ^t . Drew	do do		
	Cavalry		
	1 st . or Col ^o . White's Reg ^t .		
(Bad) Cap ^t . Watts	Wounded		
	3 ^d . or Baylors Reg ^t .		
Lieu ^t . Col ^o . Washington (slightly wounded & Prisoner)			
(Slight) Lieu ^t . Ambrose Gordon (wounded)			
Lieu ^t . James Simons, (do in two places)			
(slight) Lieu ^t . King	do		
(Mortal) Cornet Stuart	do		

Serg^t. Major Perry, wounded in five places

Col^o. Lee's Partizan Legion

Lieut. Manning,	Wounded
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(Slight) Cadet, Carrington, ditto¹⁷

Gent.—

You will be pleased to communicate, immediately, to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, my Letter to you^{w^h} gives an Acco^t of the glorious Victory obtained, yesterday, by Gen^l Greene—I have refer'd the Minister to you for an Account of the Particulars, of it, not having time to give them in a Letter to him—

y^r most hble Ser^t

J: Rutledge

The Delegates of S^o Carolina

¹⁷ It will be seen from these accounts of the Battle of Eutaw that there were three classes of troops taking part in it, the Continentals, the Militia and the so-called "State Troops." The last were enlisted for eight months under a scheme devised by Sumter often known as "Sumter's Law," under which they were paid in negroes belonging to Tories and captured by the American forces. The State Courts never approved of this so-called law, but the publication of the Historical Commission of South Carolina edited by A. S. Salley, Jr., entitled "Documents relating to the History of South Carolina during the Revolutionary War" gives a number of claims filed in behalf of members of the regiments so enlisted based upon negroes due to them which had not been received.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH
CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from April)

Wednesday evening, on the 5th instant Hext M'Call, Esq.; was married to the amiable and accomplished Miss Betsey Pickering, daughter of the deceased Joseph Pickering, Esq. Friday, October 24, 1783.

Saturday last died, after an illness of two days, Miss Betsy Hort, only daughter of Mr. William Hort, Merchant, of this City. (Friday, Oct. 24, 1783)

This morning died Mrs. Elizabeth Gourley, wife of Mr. John Gourley, Shoemaker. (Friday, October 24, 1783.)

Married.] Last Thursday Evening, Mr. William Doughty, merchant, of this city, to Mrs. Susanna Broughton, widow of the deceased Mr. Thomas Broughton, Jun.—The same evening, Mr. Charles Brown, of Georgetown, to Miss Susanna Tennent, daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Tennent, deceased, late pastor of the Independent Church in this town.—At Georgetown, on Thursday the 23d instant, Mr. Joseph Wragg, of that place, to Miss Nelly Mouzon, daughter of Mr. Peter Mouzon, of St. Thomas' Parish. (Friday, October, 31, 1783.)

Died.] In an advanced age, Mrs. Helen Campbell, widow of the deceased Mr. MacCartan Campbell.—After a lingering indisposition, which she bore with patience and resignation, Mrs. Mary Darling, of this town.—Mr. Thomas Hall, Carpenter. (Friday, October 31, 1783.)

Married.] Thursday Se'nnight, in Christ Church Parish, Mr. John Ash, of North Carolina, to Mrs. Elizabeth Legare, widow of the deceased Mr. Nathan Legare.—At Edisto the same evening, Mr. James Laroche, of Wadmelaw, to Miss Nancy Jenkins, daughter of the deceased Mr. Richard Jenkins, of Edisto Island. (Friday, November, 7, 1783.)

Died.] In this city, Mrs. Mary Toomer, wife of Joshua Toomer, Esq; of Christ Church Parish.—Dr. Richard Bolton, of Strawberry. (Friday, November 7, 1783.)

Married.] Last Tuesday evening Mr. John Mayrant, to Miss Isabella Norville.—Yesterday evening, Joseph Bee, Esq; to the amiable Miss Susanna Duboise, widow of the deceased Mr. David Duboise and daughter of Mr. Richard Muncreef. (Friday, November 14, 1783.)

Died.] In this City, Mrs. Amelia Fitzsimmons, consort of Mr. Andrew Fitzsimmons, Merchant.—In an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Radcliff.—At James Island, Mrs. Mary Gibbs, wife of Mr. Benjamin Gibbs, of that place. (Friday, Nov. 14, 1783.)

Married.] Last Wednesday evening, John Bee Holmes, Esq; Attorney at law, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards.—also Mr. Philip Gadsden (son of the Hon. Christopher Gadsden, Esq;) to Miss Catherine Edwards, both daughters of John Edwards, Esq; Deceased of this City. (Friday, 21, 1783.)

Died.] Mrs. Martha Bowman, wife of Mr. John Bowman (Friday, Nov. 21, 1783)

Died.] Mrs. Hester Nelson, wife of James Nelson, Esquire, one of the Wardens of this City.—After a few days illness, Mr. Isaac Da Costa, Sen. a respectable citizen and an honest man.—John Seabrook, Sen. Esq; aged 56, who left Edisto-Island on his way to this City, in perfect health, but in a few hours afterwards was seized with an apoplexy, and was carried back a corpse; his loss is lamented by his numerous relations, and will ever be held in memory as a tender husband, an affectionate parent and truly honest man. (Friday, November 28, 1783.)

Yesterday Se'nnight Mr. Gracia Rivers, of St. Andrew's Parish, was married to Miss Polly Broughton, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Broughton.

Last evening Philip Prioleau, Esq; Clerk of the Hon. Privy Council, was married to Miss Alice Edith Homeyard, of this City, a young lady endowed with every accomplishment necessary to render the marriage state happy. (Friday, December 5, 1783.)

Died.] In this City, last Monday morning after a few days illness, James Marshall, Esq; lately arrived from the West-Indies.—Yesterday in Christ Church Parish, in an advanced age, George Paddon Bond, Esq.—At John's Island, Mrs Sarah Sandiford,

widow of the deceased Mr. William Sandiford.—In St. John's Parish, Mrs. Mary Monck, widow of the deceased Thomas Monck, Esq;—a Lady of exemplary piety. (Friday, Dec. 5, 1783.)

Last evening was married at John's Island, Major William Leigh Pierce, late Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major General Green, to Miss Charlotte Fenwicke, daughter of the Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq; deceased. (Friday, December 12, 1783.)

Yesterday died, very suddenly, Major Edmond Hyrne, of this City; a gentleman distinguished for his intrepidity and knowledge of discipline as an officer, and for his animated exertions in defence of the liberties of his country as a citizen.—We sincerely condole with the public on the untimely death of so valuable a member of the community, and are Sorry our limits prevent us from paying a more adequate tribute to his memory. (Friday, December 12, 1783.)

Married.] Sunday evening, Mr. Sebastian Spencer to Mrs. Elizabeth Spidel.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Russell, to Miss Mary Starnes; and in the evening, Mr. George Smith, jun. to Miss Elizabeth P. Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. Josiah Smith, Merchant. (Friday, December 19, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. Francis Wilkinson, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Susanna Wilkinson, daughter of Col. Morton Wilkinson.—Mr. John Griggs of St. Bartholomew's Parish, to Miss Sarah Webb.—Mr. Arthur Simons, of St. Mark's Parish, to Miss Elizabeth Axson.—Mr. Thomas Axson, to Miss Esther Fogartie. (Friday December 26, 1783.)

Died.] Last Sunday evening, in the bloom of life, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with patience and resignation, Mrs. Henrietta—Isabella Dart, widow of the deceased John Dart, Esq; attorney at law, and daughter of Humphrey Sommers, Esq.—Monday, Mr. Rivers Stanyarne, Son of Mr. William Stanyarne, of John's Island.—Tuesday, Mrs. Mary Wall, widow of the deceased Capt. John Wall.—Wednesday, Mr. Stephen Mazyck, Senior. (Friday, December 26, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. Daniel Doyley, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, to Miss Ann Rebecca Webb.—Mr. Ezekial Mills, of Virginia, to Mrs. Mary Addison, widow of Mr. John Addison, of St. Thomas's parish.—Mr. Robert Gibson, jun. Sadler, to Mrs. Jane Callaghan, widow of the deceased Mr. John Callaghan. (Friday, January 2, 1784.)

Died.] Last Tuesday in the 29th year of her age, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. Mary Vinyard, wife of Mr. John Vinyard, of this city:—Her death is much lamented, being a loving wife and a tender parent.—In North Carolina, Capt. George Darby. (Friday Jan. 2, 1784.)

Married.] At the Horse-Shoe, John Julius Pringle, Esq; Attorney at Law, of this City, to Miss Susanna Reid, youngest daughter of the deceased Dr. James Reid.—Last evening, in this City, Mr. James Simons, merchant, to Miss Sarah Dewar, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. Charles Dewar, merchant. (Friday January 9, 1784.)

Married.] In this City, Mr. Joachim Gotfried Schutt, Merchant, to Miss Mary Dorethea Kelly.—Mr. Richard Shaw to Miss Mary Peak.—Mr. Peter Smith, to Miss Mary Craine. (Friday, January 16, 1784.)

Died.] In North Carolina, Thomas Burke, Esq; late Governor of that State.—In St. Stephen's Parish, Mrs. Mary Mayham, wife of Col. Hezekiah Mayham.—In Prince William's Parish, William Stoutenburgh, Esq.—In this City, Mr. Robert Way. (Friday, Jan. 16, 1784.)

Married.] Mr. John Grimbail, of Edisto, to Mrs. Ann Adams, widow of the deceased Mr. John Adams.—Mr. John Jenkins, of St. Helena, to Miss Martha Seabrook, daughter of Mr. Richard Seabrook.—Mr. Benjamin Jenkins, of Wadmelaw Island, to Miss Hannah Fripp, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Fripp. (Friday January 23, 1784.)

Married.] Brigadier-General Mordecai Guest, of the State of Maryland, to Mrs. Mary Cattell, widow of the deceased Benjamin Cattell, Esq.—William Fraser, Esq; Attorney at Law, of this City, to Miss Sophia Miles, of St. Bartholomew's Parish.—Mr. William Clancey Saddler, to Mrs. Joanna Donovan of St. Bartholomew's Parish.—Mr. Thomas Scott, to Mrs. Francis White.—Mr. Henry Bennett, of Christ Church Parish to Mrs. Martha Whilden.—Mr. Peter Holmes, of St. Andrew's Parish, to Miss Francis Croskeys.

The marriage of Mr. Russell, to Miss Sally Calder of Edisto, as mentioned in Mr. Miller's paper of Saturday last is premature. (Friday January 30, 1784.)

Died.] Near Purrysburgh, Dr. John B. Bourquin, aged 93

years. He served nine years as a surgeon in the Duke of Marlborough's army, and settled at Purrysburgh in this State in 1732.—at Ponpon, Dr. Kennedy. (Friday, Jan. 30, 1784.)

Died.] In this City, on Sunday last, William Taggart, Esq; formerly an Attorney at Law.—On Monday evening, in the 62d year of her age, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, Mrs. Joanna Reilly, widow of the deceased Mr. Charles Reilly, of this city.—The same day, Mr. James Mansfield, Printer.—On Wednesday, after a lingering indisposition, John Berwick, Esq; a member of the general assembly of Christ Church Parish, and one of the Commissioners of confiscated Estates; much regretted by his friends and acquaintance. (Friday, February 6, 1784.)

Married.] John Waites, Esq; of Georgetown, to Miss Nancy Mayham, daughter of Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Mayham.—Mr. Charles Glover, to Miss Nancy Coachman, daughter of the deceased Benjamin Coachman, Esq;—Mr. Charles Dezel, to Miss Polly Muckinfuss, daughter of the deceased Mr. Michael Muckinfuss. (Friday, February 13, 1784.)

Died.] On Tuesday last, Mr. Peter Valton, for many years Organist of St. Philip's Church in this City.—Last week, in St. Thomas's Parish, of the sore-throat, a son and daughter of John Moore, Esq; of that Parish. (Friday, Feb. 13, 1784.)

Marriages.] Mr. William Bellinger, of St. Bartholomew's parish, to Miss Elizabeth Pinkney, daughter of William Pinckney Esq; deceased.—Mr. Samuel Bonsall, of this City, to Miss Ann Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, Esq; of Goose Creek, deceased.—Mr. John Geyer, Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Bampffield, only daughter of the deceased Mr. William Bampffield.—At James Island, Mr. Elijah Rivers, to Miss Susannah Stone, daughter of the deceased Mr. Benjamin Stone.—At Long-Bluff, Morgan Brown, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Little, daughter of the late William Little, Esq;—Mr. Thomas Wade, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Leek, daughter of the late William Leek, Esq;—Lieut. Enoch Evans, to Mrs. Ann Edwards, widow of the deceased Mr. Joshua Edwards. (Friday, February 20, 1784.)

Deaths.] At Long-Bluff, Mr. Thomas Evans, Sen. father of the above Mr. Enoch Evans.—In St. Thomas's Parish, much regretted by all who knew him, Capt. William Bennett.—Mr.

Anthony Addison, Son of the deceased Mr. Thomas Addison.—In this City, Mr. Bellamy Crawford. (Friday, February 20, 1784.)

Married.] Last evening, in this City, Mr. Stephen Lee, Watchmaker to Mrs. Dorthea Allison, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hugh Allison, of James Island, deceased. Mr. John Miller, (son of the deceased Stephen Miller, Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish) to Miss Charlotte Gibbons, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Gibbons, of the State of Georgia.—Mr. Thomas Surtill, to Mrs. Martha Stukes, widow of the deceased Mr. William Stukes.—A few days ago at Dorchester, Mr. Peter Porcher, jun. of St. James, Santee, to Miss Betsey Branford, daughter of the deceased Mr. Barnaby Brandford of St. George's Parish.—In St. Stephen's Parish, Mr. Samuel Dubose, to Miss Betsey Sinkler.—In St. Bartholomew's Parish, Mr. Isaac Youngblood, to Miss Susanna Ferguson. (Friday, February 27, 1784.)

Died.] At Savannah, in Georgia, after a short illness, Mr. John Owens, Merchant, of that place. (Friday, Feb. 27, 1784.)

Died.] On Sunday last, after a short illness, Mr. George Duncan, many years a Wine Merchant in this City. (Wednesday, March 3, 1784)

(To be continued.)

ORDER BOOK OF JOHN FAUCHERAUD GRIMKÉ

(August 1778 to May 1780)

(Continued from April number)

Head Quarters—Charles Town

March 1st. 1780.

Parole. Paris C. S. Dunkirk. Dillon,
F. O. for tomorrow—Col^o. Malmédy.
B. M. Major Andrews.

The strictest Search having been made yesterday by the Commissioners, Surgeons & other Officers of the Army, the Gen^l. is happy to inform the garrison that the Small pox is no where in Charlestown.

Cap^t. Lyttle & Lieu^t. Campbell are appointed members of the Court Martial now sitting.

Lieu^t. Langford & Lieu^t. Buchanan late of the 6th. are ordered to join the 2^d. Reg^t. of S^c. Carolina.

E. O. Major Haversham is requested to act as Judge Advocate. The members of the Court will meet at the President's Quarters at 3 o'clock this afternoon & proceed immediately to Business.

All the Troops off Duty will turn out on fatigue to morrow Morning at 8 o'clock, then will parade at the Horn Work where they will receive orders.

The Q. M. G. will order 2 Axes, 200 Hatchets & Rope for making Fascines to be ready at the same time & place—all the waggons in Town will parade there also at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Q. M. G. will send Boats to receive the Facines at the Ship yard.
2^d: Parole. C. S. France. Freedom

F. O. for tomorrow Col^o. Heth.
B. M. Cap^t. Sharpe.

Lieu^t. Col^o. Wallace. 4 Cap^{ts}. 4 Sub^s. 8 Sej^{ts}. 8 Corp^{ls}. & 150 men for command tomorrow, they will parade at Troop beating with one Days Provisions cooked.

Col^o. Beekman will Order a Detachment to relieve the one at

Ashley Ferry at the same time. The Commissary will order a waggon with seven days provisions for 190 men to march with the above command.

For two days guard to be paraded at guard mounting tomorrow with two days provisions cooked. 1 Cap^t. 2 Sub^t. 3 Serj^{ts}. 3 Corp^{ls}. & 50 privates.

B. O. One Sub: 1 Non Com^d. & 6 Matrosses from the Cont^l. Artillery are to parade to morrow Morn^g. at Troop beating with one Days Provisions ready cooked. They are to march with Lieu^t. Col^o. Wallace's Command to relieve the Cha^s. Town Artillery at Ashley Ferry.

3^d Parole. P. S. Clarke. Hogg.

F. O. for tomorrow Col^o. Shepheard.

B. M. Capt. Talliaferro.

The fatigue to parade tomorrow as to Day.

The Gen^l. forbids any Cannon being discharged either from the Batteries or Ships in the harbour without previous notice being given at Head Quarters except in Case of the approach of the Enemy.

The waggons to parade tomorrow as to day.

E. G. O. Major Parker having been appointed Town Major all passes signed by him are to be obeyed.

The Officers commanding guards at the inlets of the Town are examine every white person who comes within the Lines & if they appear not to belong to the Garrison they will take down their names & place of Abode which will be reported by the Officer to the Town Major every morning immediately after the guard shall be relieved.

B. O. Major Darrell will furnish Cap^t. Stiles with 70 Rounds of Cartridges filled for 12 P^{drs}.

Col^o. Grimke will order the Brass 2 p^{drs}. with Carriages Limbers Horse Geers for 2 Horses to each Gun 4 Sponges & rammers 2 Ladles 2 Wadhooks & 2 Setts of Dragg Ropes 600 Rounds of fixed Case shot, Tubes & Portfiers, to be delivered to Col^o. Heriot.

The guard at Gibbes's Battery having charge of the Boats at that place, they are to oblige all Boats passing to come to & suffer none to pass without a Permit.

B. O. A Court Martial to set this morning in Camp for the

Tryal of such prisoners as may be brought them. President Cap^t.
John Wickly, members Lieu^t. Liston & Lieu^t. Grayson.
4th Parole. C. S. Athens Sparta.

F. O. for tomorrow. Col^o de Bretagne.
B. M. Major Simmons.

The Gen^l. desires once more that the Cha^s. Town Militia would reside in Barracks and being confident that the Example of the Officers would have more Effect than the most pointed Orders without it, he expects they will be the first to put this in execution.

Col^o. Simons will reduce the main guard to 1. Cap^t. 1. Sub^b. 1. Serj^t. 1 Corp^l. & 30 privates. Gen^l. Hogan will order the Subaltan's Guard at the exchange to be relieved this even^g. at Retreat beating; it will consist of 1 Sub^b 1 Serg^t. 2 Corp^{ls}. & 24 privates & extend a Corp^l. & 6 to the Flood Gate.

Col^o. Simons will order 1 Cap^t. 2 Sub^t. 2 Serj^t. & 50 R & f to be lodged in the Stave House ready to turn out & in case of alarm of Fire they will be led to the place & render every assistance in their power to extinguish it—they will also keep patrols out during the night who will take up suspected persons & conduct them to the Officer to be examined. All the other Troops whether Cont^l. or Militia will in Case of fire repair with the utmost alertness to this respective parades from whence the Com^o. Officers will conduct them to their alarm post where they are to remain till they receive orders.

B. O. Command^o. Officers of Forts & Guards on the Water Side are to call every morning at 6 oclock on Colonel Beekman for the Signal of the Day.

R. O. Officer of the day tomorrow—Cap^t. Mitchell.
5th Parole C. S.

F. O. for tomorrow. Col^o. Lytte
B. M. Major Andrews

Eighty men from Gen^l. Lillington's Brigade properly officered are to parade at the Qua^t. Master Gen^{ls}. Store on the wharf at 2 oclock this afternoon for the fatigue they will receive their orders from the Q. M. G.

B. O. Major Darrell will direct that his Corps be made as perfect as possible in the manual exercise & guard duty & that his Adj^t. attend the Brigade Major for orders.

Col^o. Grimke will order two 18 p^d^{rs}. & ammunition to Harleston's Battery where the Cont^l. Artillery are posted.

The 26 p^d^{rs}. on the S^o End of the Bay & one 18 p^d^{rs} from Major Darrell's to be mounted at Granville's Battery. One 18 p^d^{rs}. to be added to the guns mounted at the Exchange Battery. The Ordnance at Cravens & the above Batteries to be supplied with 50 Rounds of gun immediately. Major Darrell will have the ammunition furnished & delivered in charge of the Officers commanding the guards at the different posts.

The Six & four p^d^{rs}. on the wharves & about Chastown to be taken on the Flanks of the several Forts & Grape & Case shot furnished for them. One Sub: 1 Serj^t. & 24 Rank & File from Major Darrell's Corps to take Charge of the Guns on Granville's Battery.

6th Parole. C. S.

F. O. for tomorrow	Col ^o . Hampton
B. M.	Capt Craddock.

The Discharge of 6 Cannon from Broughton's Battery in Divisions of 2 at a time with intervals of half a minute will be the Signal of alarm from the S^o. part of the Town & the discharges of 3 Cannon from the Horn Work at equal Intervals of 2 minutes will be the Signal of Alarm for the Lines. When either of these Signals shall be given, the Com^d. officers of Brigades or Corps will form their Troops & lead them instantly to the Alarm Post appointed at the Lines or towards the Water as the Case may be & there wait for orders at the head of their respective Corps.

The 3^d. N^o. Carolina Battⁿ. will join Gen^l. Hogan's Brigade. The two days Guard to be relieved tomorrow—The Relief to have 2 days Provisions cooked.

The Court Martial of which Major Lewis was president is dissolved.

The different Brigades & Corps are to have 50 Rounds of Cart-ridges per man, but as it would occasion great waste of ammunition to deliver it all out—the men are to be furnished with only 36 Rounds & the remainder lodged with the respective Quarter Masters.

A copy of the regulations for the orders & discipline of the Troops of the United States will be delivered to the Com^d. Officer of the

Guard at Harleston's—The Post Guard, the Exchange Guard the Magazine Guard—Gadsden's wharf Guard—Granville's Bastion Guard & Gibbes's Wharf Guard—The Officers will be careful that the whole Service of the Guards be performed agreeable to the Directions therein contained—they will also respectively deliver the Books to the relieving Officer who in default of this will mention it in his report that the Officer of the Old Guard may be made accountable.

A Gen^l. Court Martial for the Tryal of all prisoners to sit tomorrow morn^g. at 9 oclock L^t. Col^o. Laurens president—Cap^t. Caleron, Cap^t. Steadman—Cap^t. Cowen, Lieu^t. Campbell of the Georgia Art^y., Lieu^t. Campbell of the N^o. Carolina Line, one Officer from the Artillery 2 Cap^{ts}. or Sub^s. from Gen^l. Hogan's Brigade, 1 Cap^t. & 1 Sub: from Col^o. Parker's Brigade—Judge Advocat Major Habersham. One orderly Serj^t. from Col^o. Parker's Brigade & one from the Art^y. to attend the Court which will sit at the presidents Quarters—All evidence to attend.

The Guard at Granvill's Bastion is to be reinforced with 5 privates from Gen^l. Lellington's Brigade & one from Col^o. Heth's—That at the Exchange to be reinforced with 3 privates from Gen^l. Hogan's Brigade & 3 from Col^o—— Brigade—The Q. M. G. will direct where the additional Sentries are to be placed the same to be added to the Detail for tomorrow.

7th Parole C. S.

F. O. for tomorrow—L^t. Col^o. Mebane.

B. M.

As the privates of the 5th. S^o. Carolina Reg^t. have been transferred to the 2^d.—Lieut. Evans & Lieu^t. Frierson late of the 5th. are appointed Lieu^{ts}. in the 2^d. Reg^t. & L^t. Buchanan & L^t. Langford late of the 6th. are appointed Lieu^{ts}. in the 3^d. Reg^t.

E. O. Half the Troops off Duty are to be on fatigue tomorrow Morn^g. at 8 oclock—they will be paraded at Qua^r. Ma^r. Gen^l's. where they will receive Tools & Orders.

The whole Army is ordered to be at their Alarm post at the S^o. End of the Town tomorrow Morn^g. at five oclock.

(To be continued.)



